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Agrahanyana 25, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 16, 1977/Agrahayana 25, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deficit anticipated in the revised estimates for 1976-77

*446. SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deficit anticipated in the revised estimates for the year 1976-77 and the actual deficit for the year ended 1976-77;

(b) the reasons for the variations; and

(c) the manner in which the deficit was covered?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Revised Estimates for 1976-77 anticipated a budgetary deficit of Rs. 425 crores. The accounts for the year have not yet been finalised. However according to information available with the Reserve Bank, the budgetary deficit for that year may be considerably smaller.

(b) The variations can be analysed fully only when the accounts for the year are finalised. However, the available departmental figures indicate that the variation from the Revised Estimates was mainly due to shortfalls in expenditure under a number of Grants.

(c) The deficit was covered by draw down of the opening cash balance.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Finance Minister has stated that the accounts are not finalised. Normally, after the accounts are closed, how many months it takes for the accounts to be finalised? Has there been any delay in the year 1976? If so, is the separation of accounts from Audit responsible for the delay?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Well, I suppose, in a sense you can say that the separation of accounts from Audit is responsible. The scheme of departmentalisation of accounts of civil departments was introduced in stages in 1976-77. While some Ministries were covered from 1st April itself, others were covered from 1st July and 1st October respectively. Hence, the accounts for the year continued to be compiled by the Accountant-General (Central Revenues) and these have not yet been finalised. Complete accounts as well as the correct picture would, therefore, be available when the final accounts and the reports thereon are submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. These are usually received only in February-March of the following year.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Finance Minister knows, because he has presented the budget in that form, that in the past the budget was presented in four accounts—accounts for the year ended, the budget estimates, the revised estimates and the budget estimates for the coming year. During the last few years the presentation of the budget is somewhat distorted. There is no statement of accounts for the year ended, and no explanation is given for the variation between the revised estimates and the actual accounts. Will the hon. Finance Min-

ister restore the old practice and present the accounts for the year ended also in his presentation of the budget for the year 1978-79?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only say at this stage that I shall do my best to revert to whatever is the correct practice.

MR. SPEAKER: He will examine that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The reason is that there has been this change in the system. Therefore, until all these things come back to normal, we cannot possibly, I cannot possibly give any firm date.

"Agriexpo—A massive non-event"

+

*452. **SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:**
SHRI D. G. GAWAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agriexpo fair in Delhi was inaugurated on the 13th November, when it was not complete and the construction was going on in several pavilions;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a press report in the *Hindustan Times* dated 21st November, 1977 under the heading "Agriexpo—a massive non-event"; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Except one or two pavilions which were receiving the final touches, all the pavilions were ready on the day of inauguration. The Government is

aware of the news item referred to in the Question.

The points raised in the press report are not borne out by facts. The Agri-Expo. 77 was conceived with the intention of providing an integrated exposition of the developments of the field of agriculture and its allied sectors. Its primary aim was to project the progress already attained, the programmes in hand and the projections into the future in the vital area of agriculture. The Exposition served the purpose of educating a large number of people from the rural areas who visited the fair and also of acquainting people of the urban sections of our society with the achievements in the rural areas and in increasing their awareness of the vitally important role of agriculture, to our economic well-being. As is common in all fairs, the number of daily visitors gradually increased after the inauguration of the fair; from 18,000 per day to almost 2 lakh per day towards the close of the fair. The fair's popularity became evident by the persistent demand for its extension. This, however, was not found possible in view of the prior commitments of the Trade Fair Authority of India and the fair ground. In all more than 16 lakh persons visited the fair including over 2 lakh farmers and artisans for whom arrangements of free board and lodging were made. They were acquainted with the progress made in the development of high yielding variety of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, plant protection equipment and the adoption of modern science and technology to agriculture. The fair was visited by more than 75,000 students and a large number of foreigners and visiting delegations.

श्री शिव सम्पति राम: क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक कितने मेले लगाये गए हैं और क्या अब तक इतने मेले लगाने के बाद भी अभी तक बच्चे ही बने हुए हैं ? कब तक मेम्बोरिटी आयेगी ताकि मेलों में कोई कूटि न रह सके ?

श्री आरिफ बेग : माननीय सदस्य ने नम्बर पूछा है तो एग्जिबिट नम्बर हमारे पास इस वक्त नहीं है कि उसे मेले लगाये हैं लेकिन यह कहना सही नहीं है कि तजुर्बा नहीं है। मैं आप के जरिए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मौजूदा एग्जी-एक्सपो मेला लगा यह देश में अपने तौर पर सबसे बड़ा मेला था। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सबसे अधिक पापुलर हुआ, करीब 16 लाख आदमियों ने इसको देखा। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि ट्रेड फेयर आफ इंडिया ने बहुत तजुर्बों के बाद इस मेले का आयोजन किया और राष्ट्र की जनता ने इसको पसन्द किया।

श्री शिव सम्पति राम : मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमारा मेला बहुत लोगों ने देखा। उन्होंने यह भी अपने उत्तर में लिखकर दिया है कि इसके कुल कागजात जो थे वह अंग्रेजी में थे। यह मेला किसानों के लिए लगा हुआ था तो क्या मंत्री जी बता सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के काश्तकार अंग्रेजी जानते थे और अंग्रेजी समझते थे ?

श्री आरिफ बेग : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी यह जानकारी सही नहीं है कि मेले का जितना प्रदर्शन था वह सब अंग्रेजी में था। मैं यह सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि मेले में जितने भी पोस्टर्स आदि लगे थे वह हिन्दी भाषा में भी थे और साथ ही साथ अलग अलग स्टेट्स में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी थे। इसलिए यह बात कहना कि अंग्रेजी में थे, गलत है।

श्री शरद थाबब : मैंने एग्जी एक्सपो पूरा घूमा है। सिर्फ रूस का जो पण्डाल था उसमें हिन्दी में अपनी भाषा में लगाये गए थे लेकिन अधिकांश पण्डालों में अंग्रेजी जानने वाली मेम खड़ी थीं और वे किसानों को बता रही थीं। वे अंग्रेजी जानती थीं, इसके सवाय हिन्दी का एक शब्द भी नहीं जानती

थी। मेरा यह कहना है कि जो प्रान्त जिस भाषा के थे, उसी भाषा में क्यों नहीं इन्तजाम किया गया, अंग्रेजी का चलन क्यों चला ? माननीय मंत्री जी साफ-साफ बतलायें कि इस तरह की गलती उन्होंने क्यों की ?

श्री आरिफ बेग : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमेशा इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाता है और रखा जाता रहेगा कि हम अधिक से अधिक अपने क्षेत्र की भाषाओं, अपने देश की भाषाओं का इस्तेमाल करें और इस समय भी इस बात का ख्याल रखा जा रहा है।

श्री शरद थाबब : ख्याल नहीं रखा जा रहा है।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is possible for him to say, out of 16 lakhs, how many non-Hindi speaking people and how many farmers who do not know Hindi visited the Exhibition?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether the Minister will be able to say that.

श्री आरिफ बेग : इन 16 लाख लोगों में 2 लाख फार्मर्स थे और इन फार्मर्स में अधिकांश अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा को जानने वाले थे।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—इस मेले में कितनी स्टेट्स के पैवेलियन्स थे, कितनी स्टेट्स ने इन में पार्टिसिपेट किया है ? क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश का भी पैवेलियन था, अगर नहीं था तो क्यों नहीं था ? क्या उन्होंने पैवेलियन के लिये एप्लाई किया था ?

श्री आरिफ बेग : हिमाचल प्रदेश और बिहार को बाकायदा सूचना दी गई थी कि किस प्रकार से यह मेला यहां पर राखी

स्तर पर लगाने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन दोनों ही सरकारों ने अपनी कठिनाई बतलाई कि हम लोग इस समय इस मेले में भाग नहीं ले सकते हैं।

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is the normal tendency of the Minister to defend whatever the Department says....

MR. SPEAKER: Is it your personal experience?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am speaking from my personal experience. The only way these things can be corrected is, when mistakes are pointed out by the Members of Parliament, they are taken up seriously. We do not expect the Minister to be responsible for what happens. I would like to know whether the Department has taken care to find out the deficiencies in this Exhibition so that they may not be repeated again. The Minister said that the Department has considerable experience in holding these exhibitions. In my speech on the General Budget I had said that the performance of our exhibitions elsewhere outside India is a very poor show. Either we participate seriously or we do not participate at all. It is the poor image of the country that is being reflected. I would very much like that whenever questions of this type are raised, instead of being on the defensive, the Minister should carry out whatever suggestions are made.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I do appreciate the suggestion made by the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: The ex-Minister.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. Member. Old habits die hard.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: It is really a tragedy that the Minister does not understand himself that he is a Minister. He still thinks that he is a Member.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is nothing like a tragedy. Old habits die hard.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It may be an expression of the things to come.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It shall be a fortunate day for the country when Mr. Sathe comes down from his dreams.

I do appreciate the anxiety and the suggestion of the hon. Member. I do feel that the deficiencies as pointed out by the Members of Parliament and by others must be taken serious note of. Some of my friends who had visited this Exhibition have brought to my notice certain deficiencies....

MR. SPEAKER: Including seating arrangements for Members of Parliament.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I shall be making a separate statement on that. Certain deficiencies have been brought to my notice. We have already taken up the matter; yesterday itself, I had a meeting with the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Trade Fair Authority, and several suggestions have come out. One is—for the benefit of farmers—instead of having one exhibition in Delhi, it should be dispersed all over the country, we should have regional centres at State Capitals. It is a very valid suggestion. It can be done in collaboration with the State Governments. I have already told the Trade Fair Authority to have such exhibitions in the various parts of the country. It is necessary if we really want these to reach the farmers. I entirely agree. There are other suggestions also—I will not go into them in detail—for making this Trade Fair Authority more competent and more efficient. I do agree with the hon. Member that several new innovations shall have to be accepted. They will be accepted. I would like to be absolutely responsive to the suggestions coming from hon. Members, and with these suggestions, we shall see that this Authority—one of the

important Authorities in the country —is given all possible strength and it functions with all possible assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say about seating arrangements for Members of Parliament.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is a separate statement that I shall be making on that. If you want, I can make it now....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; you may make it now. It is connected with this.

11.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SEATING ARRANGEMENTS MADE AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF AGRI-EXPO. 77

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I rise to make a statement in pursuance of the directions issued by you at the end of a brief discussion regarding the arrangements made for seating of invitees at the closing function of Agri-Expo. 77. Sir, while making arrangements for seating of the invitees at the closing function, the Trade Fair Authority of India had issued instructions to ensure that the Warrant of Precedence of the Government of India is followed. However, it is apparent that there had been some lapse in the compliance of these instructions. As a result, some people lower in the Warrant of Precedence than Members of Parliament had taken seats in the front of some Hon'ble Members of Parliament. I would like to express my sincere regrets for this lapse. I have issued clear instructions to ensure that such lapses do not recur, that the Warrant of Precedence is strictly followed in all public functions and that the dignity and status of Hon'ble Members of Parliament is fully respected.

11.18 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION—
Contd.

Closure of Bone Mills

*453. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale closure of bone mills in the country and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether producers are demanding ban on export due to manipulation of price slump by foreign buyers and if so, the export policy in this regard and action taken to save the mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

No, Sir. On the basis of present information with the Government there has been no large scale closure of crushed bone mills in the country.

2. The producers of crushed bones are not asking for a ban on exports and are in fact requesting the Government for unrestricted exports. On the other hand Ossein and Gelatine Manufacturers Association who manufacture ossein and gelatine which are value added products made from crushed bones have been requesting the Government for a long time to restrict the exports of crushed bones so that their raw material is available to them and these value added products can be exported in greater quantities by the country. Based on these considerations the Government have taken a decision to place a ceiling on the exports of crushed bones with effect from 1st October, 1977.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon. Minister, who has not given the details will give the House the figures of total production of bones

available in the country, the quantity of bones used by the manufacturers of ossein and gelatine and the remaining surplus quantity available for export.

श्री आरिफ बेग : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक अपने देश में पूरी संख्या और क्वांटिटी का ताल्लुक है, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में लगभग 2 लाख टन रा बोन उपलब्ध होती है, जिस में 1 लाख टन क़शड बोन बनती है। ओसीन मेनूफैक्चरर्स की जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं, वे 35, 40 हजार टन हैं और लगभग 60 हजार टन क़शड बोन्स जो हमारे पास बचती हैं, वह एक्सपोर्टेबिल सरप्लस है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: In view of this, why have the Government put a ceiling on the export of bones? Why does Government not think of waiting for more manufacturing units of ossein and gelatine to be set up in the country, after which it can think of ban on export of bones? The foreign marketers have formed a consortium whereby they are able to manipulate the prices. What the hon. Minister trying to tell us is that the country gets more on ports because of the value added. The EEC and other countries have formed a consortium and they do not want the value added products but they want bones only. As far as the surplus bones are concerned, will the Government rethink their policy and relax the ceiling which they have put on the exports of bones?

श्री आरिफ बेग : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि जितना हमारे यहां सरप्लस कोटा है वह सब का सब हम एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और एक अप्रैल, 1977 से 30 मिनट्स, 1977 तक हमने तीस हजार टन कोटा एक्सपोर्ट करने का लक्ष्य रखा था जबकि 38 हजार टन सरप्लस कोटा एक्सपोर्ट हो चुका है यानि 8 हजार टन अधिक कोटा एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है। दिनों के लिए हमने 20

हजार टन कोटा और एक्सपोर्ट करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बता दूँ कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर किसी प्रकार से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होने देंगे जिससे अपने यहां की बोन मिलों को कठिनाई आ जाए। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि जो भी हमारे देश से सामान बाहर जाए वह वेल्थ एडिड प्रोडक्ट्स जाएं जिससे हमें अधिक मात्रा में मुनाफा मिले और हमारे यहां की बोन मिलों को जो इन प्रोडक्ट्स को तैयार करती हैं किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई न हो।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Sir, by putting the ban on the export of bones, will the Government tensure that our goods will be imported by those countries? What you may have is that you will not have the export of bones and at the same time, the processed goods of the bones will not be imported by those countries. In that case what will be the policy of the Government?

श्री आरिफ बेग : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक जो सिचुएशन है उससे तो यह पता चलता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिमाण्ड हमारे आसीन ऑर जिलेटिन की होती है। हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो चीजें हमारे यहां बनें वे अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में बाहर भेजी जाएं। जैसा कि आदरणीय सदस्य ने बताया, अगर कोई ऐसी स्थिति आयी तो हम उस पर फिर से गौर कर सकते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the House to appreciate the policy of the Government, which is that we would like to have more and more added value and generating employment in the country. So far as the question put by the hon. Member is concerned, the House will be happy to know that the exports of ossein show an increasing trend. In 1972-73, the exports were hardly of 500 tonnes

of the value of Rs. six lakhs. The House will be happy to know that in 1976-77, we have exported 5200 tonnes and the value that we have earned is of the order of Rs. 4.13 crores.

श्री शिव सम्पत्ति राम : मान्यवर, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि बड़े पैमाने पर हड्डी चूरा की मिलें बंद नहीं हुई हैं। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां कितनी हड्डी चूरा की मिलें हैं और उनमें से कितनी बंद हो गयी हैं ?

श्री आरिफ बेग : हमारे देश में लगभग सौ बोनस मिलें हैं जिनमें से किसी के बंद होने की हमारे पास सूचना नहीं है।

तस्करी का माल

* 454. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जब्त किये गये तस्करी के माल को अपने पास रोक रखा है और वह न उसकी बिक्री कर रही है और न नष्ट ही कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय सरकार ने कितने मूल्य की किन-किन वस्तुओं को कितनी संख्या में रोक रखा है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इन वस्तुओं की बिक्री से प्राप्त धनराशि तस्करी को प्राप्त होती है अथवा सरकार को और इन वस्तुओं की बिक्री अथवा उनके नष्ट किसे जाने से किसे लाभ अथवा हानि होने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई विदेशी वस्तुओं के बारे में स्थायी नीति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (घ). कदाचार और दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए, सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि जब्त किये गये तस्करी के माल को भारत में नहीं बेचेते हुए निर्यात कर दिया जाय अथवा नष्ट कर दिया जाय। सरकार की जानकारी में वह बात आयी थी कि ऐसे माल की बिक्री का इस्तेमाल अतिरिक्त तस्करी क्रियाकलापों की आड़ के रूप में किया जा रहा है। सरकार यह जांच कर रही है कि इस नीति को किस प्रकार सर्वोत्तम ढंग से अमल में लाया जाय।

राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी महासंघ और सैनिक कैंटीनों से भिन्न अन्य संस्थाओं को तस्करी के (जल्दी खराब या नष्ट हो जाने वाली वस्तुओं से भिन्न) माल की बिक्री बंद कर दी गयी है। सदन पटल पर रखी गयी सूची में दी गयी कुछ वस्तुओं का वर्तमान निर्धारित कार्य विधि के अनुसार निपटान किया जा रहा है। सरकार, तस्करी के अन्य माल के निपटान के देश के अन्दर बिक्री द्वारा निपटान से भिन्न तरीकों की जांच कर रही है। इसमें भारत से बाहर पुनः निर्यात की संभावना भी शामिल होगी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) सोने और चांदी से भिन्न, जिन्हें एक साल में जमा किया जाता है; इन वस्तुओं की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम, सरकार के खाते में डाली जाती है। सरकार ने ऐसी वस्तुओं को नष्ट करने के संबंध में, चूंकि, कोई अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय नहीं किया है, इसलिए, किसी नुकसान का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

विवरण

(क) सोना और चांदी;

(ख) मुद्रा (भारतीय और विदेशी);

- (ग) व्यापारिक वस्तुएं;
 (घ) जलयान और वाहन;
 (ङ) हीरों से भिन्न रत्न और उप-रत्न;
 (च) बंदूकें, पिस्तौलें आदि और गोला बारूद;
 (छ) प्राचीन वस्तुएं;
 (ज) भारतीय मूल की वस्तुएं;

(झ) जन्तु क्रिये गये असन्नाह में छोटी-छोटी मात्रा में पकड़ी गयी (सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 123 और अध्याय IV के और उसके अन्तर्गत जारी की जाने वाली अधिवृत्तों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं से भिन्न) तरह-तरह की वस्तुएं। ये वस्तुएं सीमा शुल्क गृह में विभाग द्वारा चलाई जा रही खुदरा दुकानों द्वारा बची जा सकती हैं।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने को कृपा करेंगे कि कितने समय से यह माल इसी हालत में पड़ा हुआ है, न इसका निर्यात विदेशों को किया जा रहा है और न ही यह नष्ट किया जा रहा है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपने आप हो जाएगा।

श्री नवाब मिर्च चौहान : नष्ट करने का भी प्रश्न मैंने पूछा है। इसमें लाभ किमती होना है? सरकार को होना है कि तस्करों को होना है? वास्तविकता यह है कि सरकार को होना है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसको नष्ट न किया जाए और इसको नीलाम कर दिया जाए या फिर इसको विदेशों में भेज दिया जाए ताकि आप ही विदेशी मुद्रा मिले। बहुत सा माल खराब हो रहा है। यह भी नहीं बताया

गया है कौन सा माल है जो खराब हो रहा है और यह भी नहीं बताया गया है कि जो माल इकट्ठा हो गया है वह कितने का माल है और कितने दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है? जो ढिनाई बरती जा रही है निर्णय लेने में उसका क्या कारण है?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : वर्तमान में लगभग 43 करोड़ रुपये का माल रखा हुआ है इस माल को रखने के सम्बन्ध में जो मन्त्रिमंडल का निर्णय है वह 16 अगस्त का है और उसकी क्रियान्विति के सम्बन्ध में 27 अगस्त का ये आदेश जारी किए गए थे कि नेशनल कंज्यूमर कोओपरेटिव फेडरेशन तथा अन्य इंस्टीट्यूशंस को जो माल बेचा जाता था एक्स्पैडिंग दी मिलिटरी कैटोरी उसकी सेल टोटली स्टाप कर दी जाए। उसके पश्चात् 7 नवम्बर 1977 को हमने फिर यह आदेश जारी किया जिसके अन्तर्गत—

- (a) Gold and Silver;
- (b) Currency (Indian and foreign);
- (c) Trade goods;
- (d) Vessels and vehicles;
- (e) Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds;
- (f) Fire arms and ammunition;
- (g) Antiquities;
- (h) Goods of Indian origin; and

छोटी मोटी गुडम हैं जो वैगैज के रूप में पकड़ी जाती हैं उनकी बिक्री पहले वाली कार्य विधि जो चली आ रही थी उसके अनुसार उनका डिसपोजल किया जा रहा है, उनकी सेल जारी रखी जा रही है। यह मंशोधन कहिये या स्पष्टीकरण हमने सात नवम्बर 1977 को जारी करण दिया है और इसलिए ये जो आइटम्स बताई हैं उनकी बिक्री बदस्तूर जारी है। गोल्ड और सिलवर मिट में भेजा जाता है।

trade goods;
vessels and vehicles;
precious and semi-precious stones
other than diamonds.

निर्धारित कार्य विधि के अनुसार वह आकशन वगैरह की जा रही है। इसलिए इतना संशोधन इस में कर दिया है। बहुत सी आइटम्स बची हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में अभी सरकार ने निर्णय लेना है। वर्तमान में लगभग 43 करोड़ का माल हमारे पास रखा हुआ है।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : जो चीजें बची हुई हैं जिन के बारे में निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है वे क्या क्या वस्तुएं हैं और उनके बारे में निर्णय लेने के रास्ते में क्या बाधाएँ हैं? इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है? क्या समय बीत जाने पर उनकी हालत में ह्रास नहीं हो जाता है, वे खराब नहीं हो जाती हैं? क्या इससे देश को और सरकार को नुकसान नहीं होता है?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : जो पैरिशेबल आइटम्स हैं उनके डिसपोजल के बारे में तो पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई गई है। लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी आइटम्स हैं जैसे

watches, synthetic yarns and metallised yarn fabrics, saris, alcoholic liquors, cigars and cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, fountain-pens, ball-point pens, perfumes, cosmetics, transistors, radios, electrical appliances, hair-driers, liquidisers, automatic irons, electronic calculators, TV sets, etc.

ये ऐसी नहीं हैं कि पैरिशेबल हों। इनके सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी समझ में नहीं आती है। एक तरफ बाहर से घड़ियाँ मंगाई जा रही हैं पांच सौ करोड़ की और दूसरी तरफ इनके पास सोने का भंडार पड़ा हुआ है, उसे निकाल नहीं रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ स्मगलर बाहर

से सोना ला रहे हैं और उसको पकड़ कर फिर से उसी जगह जमा कर रहे हैं। यहां के सोने के भाव में और विदेशों में सोने के भाव में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। यह सरकार जान-बूझ कर अपनी नीतियों के कारण स्मगलर को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। मैं एक स्पष्ट बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। 43 करोड़ का सामान आपके पास पड़ा हुआ है और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है यह निर्णय आया है इनका कि उसे डेस्ट्राय कर दिया जाय। एक और देश भूखा मर रहा है, उसे आवश्यकता है सामान की, आप अपने देश में उन चीजों का इस्तेमाल नहीं चाहते तो विदेशों में भेजिये। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी नियुक्त की जाय जो कि यह देखे कि इन चीजों को किस प्रकार से डिसपोज आफ़ किया जाय देश के हित में ताकि डेस्ट्राय होने के बजाय उनका देश हित में सदुपयोग हो। और इस प्रकार की कमेटी बनाना जरूरी है क्योंकि आज स्मगलिंग का माल और भी आयेगा, और जब तक स्मगलिंग चल रहा है तब तक माल आता रहेगा, इसलिये इसी माल का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। तो क्या कोई आप ऐसी पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनायेंगे ताकि वह कोई स्थाई नीति बना सके ऐसे माल के सम्बन्ध में?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : जो 43 करोड़ रु० का माल अभी पड़ा हुआ है कनफ़िसकेटेड स्मगलर गुड्स, उसको डेस्ट्राय करने का सरकार ने निर्णय नहीं लिया है। यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन नहीं है। इसको रीएक्सपेंड किया जाय या डेस्ट्राय किया जाय...

(व्यवधान)

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्यों डेस्ट्राय किया जाये?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कम से कम यह बात तो तय कर ली जाय कि डेस्ट्राय नहीं होगा।

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि डस्ट्राय नहीं किया जायगा ऐसा आश्वासन मंत्री जी को देना चाहिये ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): There is no question of any destruction yet. The question is only this. If they are allowed to be sold or auctioned, these smuggled goods come into circulation; there is a loophole here for smuggled goods which have not been seized to be put forward as if they are seized goods. And to plug this loophole this question has come up. We are still examining this question and this will be fully considered.

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने साफ पूछा था कि कोई पालियामेंटरी कमेटी बनायेंगे ? इसका जवाब नहीं आया ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: No. We are not considering the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee. But we will certainly consider it, if it is found to be necessary. As I said, we are still examining it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In this Rs. 43 crores of goods, what amount is perishable? You have craft cheese and so on which become perishable. If transistors lie in your godowns they deteriorate by rust etc. Please give a break-up of this. Is the Government going to take a decision in association with State Corporations to export these goods lying with them which are not perishable?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Nothing is going to be allowed to deteriorate by remaining for long with us.

This decision will be taken within a matter of weeks.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Out of Rs. 43 crores, how much are perishable goods?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have not got the details with me. If he wants, I shall collect and give them to him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I now seek your protection. The Minister of State for Finance himself was kind enough to say that certain goods will be destroyed which are perishable. He said so. I would like to know....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He did not say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If the Government says that certain things which are perishable will be destroyed, then we are immediately entitled to know how many crores worth of goods are perishable? How can he say that he needs notice for that?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He did not say that. He said that the goods which are perishable will be distributed through certain agencies and he mentioned them the military canteens.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is a conflict. He now says that he sends them to the military canteen.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: For the hon. Member's sake I shall read the English translation of my reply. In order to prevent malpractices and misuse Government has taken a decision that smuggled goods which are confiscated should not be sold within India but should either be exported or destroyed. It had come to Government's notice that the sale of such goods was being used as a cover for further smuggling activities. Government is examining how best to give effect to this policy.

The sale of confiscated goods (other than perishable items) to the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation and others except Military canteens has been suspended. Some items the list of which is laid on the Table of the House are being disposed of in accordance with the existing prescribed procedure. Government is examining ways and means of disposal of other confiscated items other than by sale within the country. This would include possibility of re-export outside India. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 455.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I would like to know if perishable goods are to be destroyed, what is the value of these perishable goods?

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. He must assure the House.... (Interruptions) Let the Minister give an assurance on this question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Nothing has been destroyed so far. As far as perishable goods are concerned, I can only say this that whatever decision we take, we will inform the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर । जो मवान किए गए

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Don't make a speech on raising a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am raising a point of order.

Sir Rs. 43 crores of goods are destroyed every year.

माननीय श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल ने यह कहा कि जो पेरिशेबल आइटम्स हैं वे या तो एक्सपोर्ट किए जाएंगे या डिस्ट्रॉय किए जाएंगे । डिस्ट्रॉय का शब्द उन्होंने दबी आवाज़ में कहा जो हमें तो सुनाई दे गया और माननीय मंत्री महोदय जो हैं उन्होंने यह कहा कि जो डेसीजन होगा वह सदन के सामने बताया जायगा । सदन यह चाहता है कि किन्हीं हालात में भी हर साल 43 करोड़ रुपये का माल री-एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो सकता, वह डिस्ट्रॉय ही होगा . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister is not giving proper information to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य करें, जो सवाल सदन से रखे जायें उनका जवाब मंत्री महोदय दें । आप गार्जियन हैं सवाल के जवाब के और वह जवाब वेग नहीं होना चाहिये, गोल माल नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि स्पष्ट और साफ होना चाहिए । आप मंत्रियों को हिदायत करें कि वे तैयारी करके आयें । यहां पर मंत्री जी कुछ कहते हैं और राज्य मंत्री जी कुछ कहते हैं, गोलमाल जवाब देते हैं । अब सदन बैठा है, लोकसभा चल रही है और एक चीज़ यहां पर आ गई तो मंत्री जी डिस्ट्रॉय करने का डिसेज़न लेने वाले कौन होते हैं ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : डिस्ट्रॉय करने के बारे में डिसेज़न मैंने नहीं लिया है ।

Developments of sites of tourist interest in Madhya Pradesh during Fifth Five Year Plan period

*456. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some suggestions were made by the State of Madhya Pradesh for development of sites of tourist interest during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress regarding the completion as well as the expenditure involved therein?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) . अप्रैल / मई 1977 में राज्य सरकार से सुझाव प्राप्त हुए थे जिनमें खजुराहो, पंचमढ़ी, भेडाघाट, कान्हा, मांडू, सांची, उज्जैन, महेश्वर, ओमकारेश्वर,

भोपाल तथा इन्दौर में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास शामिल था। छठी योजना पर विचार विमर्श करते समय इनकी जांच की जाएगी।

श्री मुखेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो नाम बताए गए हैं उनमें चित्रकूट, रामबन, ओरछा—यह नाम भी शामिल हुए हैं क्या ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जहां तक मैं आशय समझा, माननीय सदस्य का सवाल यह था कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन की जो प्रस्तावित योजना है उसकी जानकारी दी जाए। मध्य प्रदेश शासन द्वारा जो प्रस्तावित योजना है, जो उन्होंने केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग के पास भेजी है उसकी जानकारी मैंने दी है। उसमें विकास का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।
(व्यवधान)

माननीय सदस्य शायद चाहते हैं मैं फिर से पढ़ दूँ। मध्य प्रदेश शासन से जो प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था उसमें खुजराहो, पंचमढी, भेड़ाघाट, कान्हा, मांडू, मांची, उज्जैन, महेश्वर, ओमकारेश्वर, भोपाल तथा इन्दौर में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास शामिल था।

श्री मुखेन्द्र सिंह : मैं जो नाम बता रहा हूँ उनके बारे में क्या सरकार विचार नहीं करना चाहती ? यह तो बड़े महत्व के स्थान हैं। चित्रकूट, रामबन, ओरछा—यह जो नाम मैंने गिनाए हैं वहां पर हजारों की संख्या में पर्यटक आते हैं। मंत्री महोदय जब गए थे तो वहां भी गए थे। इसलिए इनको भी लिया जाए। यह स्थान वैसे भी प्राकृतिक केन्द्र हैं,

और वहां नदी है पानी बहता है इसके साथ साथ बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बाहर से भी पर्यटक आते हैं, प्रदेश के तो आते ही हैं इसलिए वहां पर पर्यटक केन्द्र बनाए जायें।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : मैं वहां गया जरूर था लेकिन जब तक राज्य शासन से इस बात की जानकारी नहीं मिलेगी कि वहां कितने पर्यटक आते हैं, उसमें देश के कितने हैं और विदेशी कितने हैं और वहां किम तरह से खर्चा करना चाहिए—इसकी योजना जब तक राज्य सरकार अपनी ओर से शुरू नहीं करती तब तक हमारे लिए किसी स्थान को तत्काल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का समझ कर काम शुरू कर देना, यह सम्भव नहीं है। जब मैं वहां पर गया था तो मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारी भी हमारे साथ थे और मैंने उनसे कहा है कि समूचे आंकड़े दें तो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री शरद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही इतने अधिक प्राकृतिक पर्यटन केन्द्र हैं कि मैं सोचता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी प्रदेश इतना सम्पन्न नहीं होगा लेकिन पिछले तीस वर्षों के चलते वहां पर जो राशि विगत दिनों खर्च की गई वह बहुत कम थी। तो कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होगी क्या जिसके अन्तर्गत जो भी ऐसे स्थान हैं, जो भी ऐसे केन्द्र हैं जो बहुत सुन्दर हैं और उनकी विश्व में कोई मिमाल नहीं है उनका विकास किया जा सके। मैं भेड़ाघाट की मिमाल देता हूँ, उसको आप देखें तो दंग रह जायेंगे कि दुनिया में इस तरह का भी कोई प्राकृतिक केन्द्र है लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई खर्च करने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मेरा यह कहना है कि ढिलाई बन्द करके प्रदेश सरकार की अग्रचन का जो मामला,

है उस को समाप्त कर के, हमारे यहां जो देखने काबिल स्थल हैं, उन को ठीक करें। खुराहों में जो स्थानीय लोग जात हैं, उनको बहुत खर्चा पड़ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वहां जो पर्यटक केन्द्र हैं उनके विकास के लिए जी-जान से कोशिश करें।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : पिछले 30 माल में क्या हुआ, इसका मैं कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं। लेकिन जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है, सभी राज्यों में उन के प्राकृतिक आकर्षण के केन्द्रों के समुचित विकास और हमारे जितने सीमित साधन हैं, सबके साथ समान व्यवहार हो, इस दृष्टि में सबसे पहला यह काम किया है कि राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में सब राज्यों से आग्रह किया है कि वे अपने अपने राज्यों के ऐसे स्थानों का परसपेक्टिव प्लान हम को बना कर भेजें। मझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि लगभग आधे राज्यों से परसपेक्टिव प्लान हम को मिले हैं, बाकी राज्यों से नहीं मिले हैं। मध्य प्रदेश का परसपेक्टिव प्लान हम को मिल गया है।

मैं भेड़ाघाट गया था। वहां का महत्व मैं अच्छी तरह से महसूस करता हूं। निश्चित रूप से वह एक विकसित पर्यटन केन्द्र होना चाहिए। छठी योजना में इसके लिए क्या कुछ किया जा सकेगा, मैं अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं।

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : जबलपुर के नजदीक दो स्थल हैं : भेड़ाघाट और कान्हा-किसली—ये दोनों बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं। भेड़ाघाट का उल्लेख भाई शरद यादव ने अभी किया है वहां पर कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां पर प्रकाश की व्यवस्था, लिफ्ट की व्यवस्था, होटल की व्यवस्था, मोटल की व्यवस्था होना बहुत

जरूरी है। इसी प्रकार कान्हा-किसली जाने के लिए हवाई जहाज की व्यवस्था बहुत आवश्यक है। क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि इन दो स्थानों—भेड़ाघाट और कान्हा-किसली के विकास के लिए पांचवे प्लान में कितना खर्च करने की योजना है और कान्हा-किसली तक हवाई जहाज ले जाने की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : छठी योजना में कितना खर्च करेंगे, मैं इस समय नहीं कह सकता हूं। जहां तक भेड़ाघाट का सम्बन्ध है इस पर विचार हो रहा है, लेकिन यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन से कितनी राशि हमको उपलब्ध होती है।

मैं आपकी जानकारी में यह बात भी ला दूँ कि इन स्थानों पर सड़क बनाने का काम, पानी की व्यवस्था का काम राज्य सरकार का है

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : मैंने पानी और सड़क के लिए नहीं कहा है—होटल, मोटल, बिजली, लिफ्ट और हवाई जहाज के लिए कहा है।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : जहां तक बिजली का सवाल है—माननीय सदस्य राज्य सरकार से आग्रह कर के बिजली लगवाने का काम करें। हमारा जो काम है, उसमें हम

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इसका क्या मतलब है। हम लोक सभा के मंत्रियों से बात करें या उन से बात करें—इस को आप देखिए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : मैं आप से यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रारम्भिक आवश्यकताएँ हैं—सड़क, बिजली और

पानी की—इस में भी हम ने राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान दिया है, लेकिन उन कामों को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है।

जहां तक भेड़ाघाट में आवास की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम की ओर से वहां पर एक फारेस्ट लाज बनाया गया है जो चालू होने वाला है। बोटिंग का काम वहां की जो जनपद पंचायत है, उस की तरफ से शुरू किया जा रहा है। कुल मिला कर मैं समझता हूं पर्यटकों की भावक को देखते हुए जो विकास कार्यक्रम होगा उस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

कान्हा के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं माननीय सदस्यों को जानकारी दे दूँ—कान्हा में हम स्टेट टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से एक फारेस्ट लाज बनवाने जा रहे हैं; वहां पर एक टूरिस्ट-कोच की व्यवस्था भी हमने की है। पानी के लिए हमने स्टेट टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट को पैसा दिया है। वहां इस समय जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसे देखते हुए हम बराबर यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वहां जाने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़े।

जहां तक कान्हा को हवाई मार्ग से जोड़ने का प्रश्न है, फिलहाल यह सम्भव नहीं है। जबलपुर हवाई मार्ग से जुड़ा हुआ है और जबलपुर से कान्हा बहुत दूर नहीं है। अगर सड़क यातायात की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी, तो पर्यटक सुगमता से कान्हा जा सकेंगे। इस लिए कान्हा को हवाई मार्ग से जोड़ने की तत्काल आवश्यकता नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान) मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अभी जो नाम गिनाए हैं, जिनके बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उनके पास प्रस्ताव भेजा है, ये स्थल ऐसे हैं, जिनका पहले से कुछ विकास हो चुका है और जहां कुछ न कुछ सुविधायें पर्यटकों के लिए हैं, ...

MR. SPEAKER: You are not raising a point of order. Please do not make a speech. There is no point of order. Don't record.

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: * * *

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. No-body can rise on a point of order and then put a supplementary. He rose on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called him for supplementaries. It does not mean that every day he should get a chance.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I permit him, he cannot put the question. Do we have a separate rule for one Member?

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: I seek your protection, Sir, I have put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: You rose on a point of order.

SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: No, no. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us look at the records. This type of things cannot be allowed. Every day I find the hon. Member rising on a point of order, and then putting a supplementary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: India is a tourist paradise. While replying, the Minister stated that proposals sent by the States will be considered. I would like to ask him: what are the criteria and guidelines adopted for improving the tourist spots in the country? Will the Minister consider proposals given by the States; or will his Ministry itself prepare proposals for improving and developing the tourist centres? Basic facilities and amenities are not provided to the domestic as well as international tourists, to attract them to the centres. How many proposals already sent by the respective States are pending in his Ministry; and what are the amounts that are going to be spent to improve such tourist centres in this country?

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates to Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have put my question on the points arising out of the answer given to a supplementary.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: While replying to the hon. Member Mr. Sharad Yadav, the Minister said that he was giving serious attention to the proposals coming from the State government. (Interruptions) Window dressing is being made every time by the Ministry of Tourism. The Minister also said that the earlier Government was not doing much work. My Chief Minister has given a proposal for an airport at Pondicherry. Is the hon. Minister considering that proposal at all?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : मैं दोनों माननीय सदस्यों के सवालों के जवाब में इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सही है कि राज्य सरकारों से हमने प्रस्ताव मंगवाये हैं और उन पर विचार करेंगे। लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि राज्य सरकारों से जो प्रस्ताव मिलें उन्हीं तक हम अपने को सीमित रखें। जो भी स्थान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं उनके

बारे में हम विचार करेंगे। लेकिन जहाँ तक फाइनेंशियल अलोकेशंस का सम्बन्ध है वह इस बात पर भी निर्भर करता है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन कितनी मंजूरी देता है।

पांडिचेरी के प्रपोजल की मेरे पास जानकारी नहीं है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के केवल 16 राज्यों से हमें जानकारी मिली है।

From 16 States we have received prespective plans.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Credit project negotiated by A.R.D.C. with I.D.A.

*447. **SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHI-NDE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Credit Project was negotiated in April, 1977 by the Government and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) with the International Development Association (IDA) an affiliate of the World Bank, for a credit of \$ 200 million;

(b) the rate of interest and/or service charge per cent per annum charged by the I.D.A. to the Government;

(c) the rate of interest per cent per annum to be charged by the Government to the ARDC;

(d) the rate of interest per cent per annum to be charged by the ARDC on refinance for various development schemes; and

(e) the rate of interest per cent per annum to be charged by the land development banks, for various development schemes to the ultimate borrower?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India is required to pay only a service charge at the rate of 0.75 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

(c) The present rate of interest chargeable by the Government of India to ARDC is 6.75 per cent per annum in respect of refinancing not exceeding 9 years and 7.25 per cent per annum in respect of refinancing in excess of 9 years but not exceeding 15 years.

(d) ARDC at present charges to the State Land Development Banks, Commercial Banks and State Cooperative Banks, a rate of interest of 7.5 per cent per annum for minor irrigation and land development schemes and 8 per cent per annum for other types of schemes.

(e) The Land Development Banks are required to charge a minimum of 10.5 per cent per annum on loans to the ultimate borrowers for minor irrigation and land development schemes and a minimum of 11 per cent per annum for other schemes.

विदेशी पर्यटकों को सुविधायें

* 448. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा खर्च करने के तरीके के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और इस बारे में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी पर्यटकों को किस प्रकार की सुविधायें देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटन विभाग ने हैदराबाद स्थित भारतीय प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कालेज को 1976-77 में विदेशी पर्यटकों का एक सर्वेक्षण करने का कार्य सौंपा था जिसका उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, उनके खर्च के ढंग तथा प्रतिक्रिया की सामान्य प्रकृति (Pattern) एवं ठहरने की अवधि इत्यादि के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना था। सर्वेक्षण की अंतिम रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त होनी है। इसके प्राप्त होने के बाद ही यह बताना संभव हो सकेगा कि इसकी मुख्य मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं तथा सर्वेक्षण के जांच परिणामों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Introduction of voluntary disclosure of concealed income

*449. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is intending to introduce voluntary disclosures of concealed income; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to introduce any new scheme for voluntary disclosures of concealed income.

Persons desirous of making a disclosure of concealed income/wealth can take advantage of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 273A of the Income-tax Act, 1961/sub-section (1) of Section 18B of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 which permit the Commissioner of Income-tax/Wealth to reduce or waive the amount of interest and/or penalty as provided therein.

An assessee against whom any Income-tax or Wealth-tax proceedings are pending, can also apply to the Settlement Commission (Income-tax and

Wealth-tax) for settlement of his case if the Commissioner of Income-tax/Wealth-tax is satisfied that concealment of income/wealth or perpetration of fraud has not been established or is not likely to be established by any Income-tax/Wealth-tax authority.

Sales of gold by Government

*450. SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI SHANKARSINHJI
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of gold have gone very high in the market and if so, the present price of gold;

(b) the present quantity of gold with the Government;

(c) whether the Government have been thinking for some time past of releasing its domestically acquired gold to bring down its prices in the market; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to sell it, the quantity proposed to be sold and the rate at which it would be sold?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The price of gold has been going up steadily since June this year reaching an all time high of Rs. 706 per 10 grammes on 28th November, 1977. However, prices have been declining since then and the closing price on 8th December stood at Rs. 677 per 10 grammes.

(b) The quantity of gold with the Government, as on 1-10-1977 was about 85 million fine grammes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

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Profits of nationalised banks

*451. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits of the nationalised banks have gone down to a large extent;

(b) if so, what are the main causes of the same;

(c) to what extent they have gone down for the last six months;

(d) the details of the loss in each bank;

(e) what was the total number of strikes by these banks for the last six months and the loss suffered due to these strikes; and

(f) how much overtime allowance was given to bank employees during the last six months in these nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total published profits of the 14 nationalised banks have been increasing every year for the past three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In accordance with Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 nationalised banks close and balance their accounts annually on 31st December of each year and as such, it is not possible to indicate the profits for a six-month period.

(d) No nationalised Bank has shown a loss during the last seven years.

(e) Indian Banks' Association which negotiates wages revision with the bank employees on behalf of Indian Banking industry has reported that the bank employees in many of the nationalised banks have been carrying on agitation at the industry level which included token strike for 2 hours on 18th, 29th August, 13th September

and 5th December, 1977 and a full day's strike on 27th September, 1977. It is not possible to assess the loss that the banks might have suffered due to these strikes.

(f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Distribution system of essential commodities

*455. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have announced its policy to constitute at all district levels Advisory Committees to review the working of and advise on the distribution system of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details regarding their composition and functions; and

(c) whether Government will also clarify about the positive role such committee will have to play in effecting practical improvements in the public distribution system specially when Government have announced their decision for single zone system without even consulting the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of the communication issued by the Central Government to all State Governments and Union Territories, which gives the details of the guidelines and the role envisaged for the Committees, is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1384/77).

वर्ष 1977 में हुई विमान दुर्घटनाओं के कारण

*457. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री :
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में वर्ष 1977 में विमान दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या अधिक है ;

(ख) इन विमान दुर्घटनाओं के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में कितनी विमान दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं और उनमें कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी नहीं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान हुई विमान दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

वर्ष	विमान दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
1973	38
1974	25
1975	17
1976	17
1977	15

(ख) वर्ष 1977 में हुई विमान दुर्घटनाओं का तथा जिन मामलों में जांच पूरी हो गई है उनमें दुर्घटना के कारणों का विस्तृत व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम सं०	दुर्घटना की तारीख तथा दुर्घटनास्थल	मालिक/परिचालक	प्रकार तथा रजिस्ट्रेशन मार्क	दुर्घटना का कारण
1	2	3	4	5
1	16-2-1977 गोकक मिल्स एयरफील्ड	डॉ०एस०वी०भावे, सर्जिकल, नर्सिंग होम, पूना	बोनांजा बीटी— सीजैडई	जांच की जा रही है।
2	22-2-1977 सफदरजंग एयरपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली।	दिल्ली फ्लाईंग क्लब	पुष्पक बीटी— डीपीके	दुर्घटना छात्र विमान चालक के विवेक में त्रुटि के कारण हुई। छात्र विमानचालक ने अवतरण के लिए जोर से ब्रेक (हाई चैक) लगा दी जिससे काफी ऊंचाई से ही गतिरोध के कारण विमान डगमगा गया।
3	12-3-1977 नर्मिंगपुर जबलपुर के समीप	इंडेमेर क०	पाइपर एपैक बीटी— डीआईक्यू	जांच की जा रही है।
4	22-3-1977 मधुमनाई बंगलौर के समीप	पुष्पक एविएशन ॥	बैल 47जी 5 हेलीकॉप्टर बीटी— ईएई	जांच की जा रही है।
5	5-4-1977 गांव—इडावल्ली (आंध्र प्रदेश)	नेशनल रेमोट ॥ मैसिंग एजेंसी	डीसी—3 बीटी— ईईएल	विमान बीएफ आर (विजुअल फ्लाइट रूल्स) की शर्तों के अधीन उड़ान करता हुआ पहाड़ी के शिखर पर बाहर निकली हुई चट्टान के साथ टकरा गया। सम्भवतः बादल का एक खंड इस पर आजाने के कारण यह ठक गई थी तथा ठीक समय पर विमान चालक के नोटिस में नहीं आई जिससे वह उससे बचने की कोई कार्यवाही कर पाता।

1	2	3	4	5
6	6-5-1977 कोयम्बतूर	कोयम्बतूर फ्लाईंग क्लब	पुष्पक बीटी— डीएनपी	जांच की जा रही है।
7	7-5-1977 जगरोव	बुधियाना एविएशन क्लब	पुष्पक बीटी— डीजैडसी	विमान कम ऊंचाई से ही ऊपर को तेज मोड़ लेते समय डगमगा गया और क़ैश कर गया। ऊंचाई के कम होने के कारण वह डगमगाहट की स्थिति से संभल नहीं पाया।
8	12-6-1977 अहमदाबाद	गुजरात गवर्नमेंट फ्लाईंग क्लब	आईटीजी 3 ग्लाइडर बीटी—जी बीएच	जानबूझ कर किये गये गतिरोध से संभलते हुए विमानचालक ने वक्त से पहले ही दाईं ओर का मोड़ ले लिया जिससे विमान ने चक्कर खाना शुरू कर दिया और विमानचालक के नियंत्रण से बाहर हो गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटना हो गई।
9	16-7-1977 जम्मू	इंडियन एयर- लाइंस	एफ—27 बीटी—डी ओएल	जांच की जा रही है।
10	22-7-1977 फरीदाबाद के निकट	डायरेक्टोरेट ऑफ एग्जीक्यूटिव एविएशन	बैन 47 जी 5 हैलीकाप्टर बीटी— ईबीजी	जांच की जा रही है।
11	6-8-1977 एलानाबाद के निकट	„	बसंत बीटी— इइए	जांच की जा रही है।
12	11-9-1977 रतिया के निकट	डायरेक्टोरेट ऑफ एग्जीक्यूटिव एविएशन	बसंत बीटी— ईसीवाई	जांच की जा रही है।
13	14-9-1977 हिजरांव (हरियाणा)	„	बसंत बीटी— इइओ	जांच की जा रही है।

1	2	3	4	5
14	27-10-1977 भवानीपटना के निकट (उड़ीसा)	"	बसंत बीटी— इइइ	जांच की जा रही है।
15	25-11-1977 सिधानूर के निकट (कर्नाटक)	भारत एग्रो एविएशन	बैल 47जी 5 हैलीकॉप्टर बीटी— इसीबी	जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में हुई विमान दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या तथा इनमें मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या			मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या			
	घातक	अघातक	कुल	यात्री	कर्मि	अन्य	कुल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1973	5	33	38	48	11	1	60
1974	4	21	25	1	4	—	5
1975	3	14	17	5	2	—	7
1976	3	14	17	90	7	1	98
1977 (14-12-77 तक)	1	14	15	5	5	—	10
कुल योग	16	96	112	149	29	2	180

Scaling down of over-head margin charged by S.T.C.

*458. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the profits made by the S.T.C. during the last five years;

(b) whether the margin charged by S.T.C. on transactions is very often more than 20 per cent; and

(c) whether as a measure of encouraging producers of export goods and of giving relief to consumers of imported materials and articles, the S.T.C. propose to consider scaling down the over-head margin substan-

tially down to no-profit no-loss level in deserving cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The profits earned by the STC (after tax) during the last five years are given below:—

(Rs. lakhs.)

Year	Profit (after tax)
1972-73	593.25
1973-74	423.58
1974-75	649.99
1975-76	570.39
1976-77	944.33

(b) No, Sir. The margin charged on most of the export items varies between 1/4 per cent to 1 per cent. In the case of imports, STC's Margins are determined by the pricing Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and generally vary between 1 per cent to 5 per cent depending upon the category of users. For 72 per cent of imports, STC's charges are only 1 per cent to 2 per cent. The maximum margin of 15 per cent is charged on brewery hops.

(c) The policy adopted by the Pricing Committee is to fix the price of the Commodities, with a view to keeping the price level as low as possible and ensuring that the canalising agencies do not make more than a "reasonable and fair profit" out of such transactions. Higher margins are fixed only in the case of few sensitive items which command high premia in the market or to protect indigenous producers.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में क्लर्क ग्रेड और ग्रेड II के अधिकारियों की संख्या

* 459. श्री मही लाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में, बैंक-वार, क्लर्क ग्रेड और ग्रेड II और ग्रेड I के अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है और उनमें श्रेणीवार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या और प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इन बैंकों में पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इन बैंकों के प्रबन्धकों को यह अनुदेश देगी कि जब तक ग्रेड II और ग्रेड I के पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोटा पूरा न हो तब तक इन्हीं जातियों के उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया जाए ।

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का वर्गीकरण "सुपरबाइजरी" "क्लैरीकल" और "अधीनस्थ" में किया गया है। चौदह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में 31-12-76 की स्थिति के अनुसार सुपरबाइजरी और क्लैरीकल ग्रेडों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या उनमें अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के सदस्यों की संख्या और उनके प्रतिशत का वर्ग विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में नूचित किया है कि इन समुदायों के उम्मीदवारों की आयु, शैक्षणिक योग्यताओं और योग्यता-मानकों में छूट दिए जाने के बावजूद, उपयुक्त उम्मीद-

वारों के अभाव में, आरक्षित पदों का पूरा कोटा भरा नहीं जा सका।

(ग) वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार, सामान्य रूप से, आरक्षित पदों की संख्या तथा पिछला बकाया कोटा मिलाकर

किसी एक भरती वर्ष में कुल खाली पदों के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगा। वर्तमान आदेशों के ढांचे में, सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि आरक्षित वर्गों का कोटा भरने के लिए विशेष उपाय करें।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के सुपरवाइजरी और क्लेरीकल काइरो में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रतिशत की 31-12-1976 की स्थिति

क्रम संख्या	बैंक का नाम	अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति					
		जोड़		सुपरवाइजरी		क्लर्क	
		सुपरवाइजरी	क्लेरीकल	संख्या	जोड़ का प्रतिशत	संख्या	जोड़ का प्रतिशत
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	सैंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	6923	15701	11	0.16	789	5.03
2	बैंक आफ इंडिया	5020	12689	117	2.33	1699	13.39
3	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	3692	10169	40	1.08	1067	10.49
4	बैंक आफ बड़ोदा	4502	10572	39	0.87	1042	9.86
5	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ कमर्शियल बैंक	4110	7212	39	0.95	315	4.37
6	केनरा बैंक	3603	12286	61	1.69	1423	11.58
7	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	2813	7002	53	1.88	676	9.65
8	देना बैंक	2650	5831	9	0.34	672	11.52
9	सिडीकेट बैंक	3844	10815	79	2.06	899	8.31
10	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	4027	8404	42	1.04	635	7.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	इलाहाबाद बैंक	1540	4400	33	2.14	243	5.52
12	इंडियन बैंक	2642	5262	74	2.80	711	13.51
13	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	1660	3945	20	1.20	402	10.19
14	इंडियन ओवर- सीज बैंक	2198	5259	62	2.82	811	15.42
	जोड़	49224	119547	679	1.38	11384	9.52

Advancing of loans by nationalised banks to industrial entrepreneurs

*460. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by Government regarding the advancing of huge loans by the nationalised banks to industrial entrepreneurs by taking suitable security in the form of assets collateral and other sureties if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it has recently transpired that a well-known nationalised bank advanced several lakhs of rupees without taking into consideration the financial position of the borrowing Companies/persons and their capacity to repay;

(c) the steps which are proposed to be taken to recover the money thus lost in such bad transactions and fix responsibility in this behalf; and

(d) what measures he proposes to take to safeguard the depositors' money being swindled in such an unscrupulous manner?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) All commercial banks, including the nationalised

banks, are guided by the directives and instructions issued by Government and the Reserve Bank of India from time to time, in the matter of granting advances. While formulating their lending policies and implementing them, banks by and large ensure that the distributive pattern of their advances portfolio is broadly in conformity with the national plan priorities. Considerations of security do weigh with the banks while appraising credit proposals, and the banks secure themselves by a charge on the assets as well as guarantees where necessary. However, security is not the only criterion taken into account in the process. Banks lay emphasis on the purpose for which the financial assistance is required as also the income-generating potential of the borrowing unit.

Under the Credit Authorisation Scheme, all scheduled commercial banks are required to obtain Reserve Bank's prior authorisation before allowing to any single party in the private sector any credit limit of Rs. 1 crores or more or any limit that would take the total limits enjoyed by such a party from the banking system as a whole to Rs. 2 crores or more. In the case of public sector undertakings, the limit is however, Rs. 3 crores. Reserve Bank's prior authorisation is also required to be taken by commercial banks for granting

(singly or jointly with other institutions) individual medium or long term loans exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs in the case of a private sector party and Rs. Rs. 1 crore or more in the case of public sector undertaking, repayable over a period of more than three years, even where the total credit limits may not aggregate Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 3 crores, respectively.

(b) to (d). In the absence of the name of the bank, Reserve Bank of India has not been able to identify the bank or the alleged indiscriminate advances given by this bank. However, all the commercial banks including the nationalised banks are inspected periodically by the Reserve Bank of India to make an assessment of their financial position and methods of operations with a view to safeguarding the interests of the depositors. All cases of irregularities, if any, committed by a bank in granting advances are looked into by the Reserve Bank of India during the course of the inspection of a bank carried out under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. On the basis of the findings of the inspection, appropriate follow up steps are taken by the Reserve Bank of India to bring about the desired improvement in the working of the bank concerned and also for taking suitable action against officials, if any, involved.

भारतवापस (राजस्थान) में कार्तिक मेला

*461. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में लगने वाले उन मेलों का ब्योरा क्या है जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मेले मानते हुए, केन्द्रीय वित्तीय अनुदान दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में भारतवापस में चन्द्रावती

नदी के किनारे पर लगने वाले कार्तिक मेले को राष्ट्रीय मेला मानने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं; तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग के पास भारत में होने वाले मेलों तथा त्यौहारों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें ऐसे मेलों की प्रोत्साहन देती रही हैं जो पर्यटन महत्व के हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Loans given to Farmers by Banks

*462. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loans given to farmers upto 31st March, 1977 and upto 31st October, 1977;

(b) the precise instructions issued to banks and financial institutions on the sanctioning of credit and loans to farmers;

(c) the precise instructions issued to banks and financial institutions on the sanctioning of credit and loans to agro-industries; and

(d) the details of monetary arrangements made to ensure speedy implementation of Government policies and instructions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Advances granted by commercial banks for agricultural purposes and the amount of outstanding as on 31st March, 1977

(latest available) are given below:—

(Amounts in crores of rupees)

	No of Accounts	Amount out-stand- ing
Direct finance to Agri- culture	44,87,510	1005.83
Indirect finance to Agri- culture	15,98,965	337.35
TOTAL	50,26,475	1343.18

The figures as on 31st October, 1977 are not available as yet.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has, from time to time, issued guidelines to commercial banks regarding provision of finance to the agricultural sector. The banks have been urged to move into agriculturally less developed areas and lay greater emphasis on the purpose and production aspects of credit and the income generation capacity of a project instead of the security provided for availing such credit. The guidelines also cover matters such as the area of operations, staff, credit norms, scales of finance, seasonality and timing of repayments. Banks have also been advised to simplify their application forms and procedures and delegate adequate powers for sanctioning loans to the agricultural sector.

(c) No specific instructions have been issued for sanctioning credit to agro-industries. Banks, however, have schemes under which such industries are provided credit.

(d) In order to ensure that a larger share of the banks' incremental resources is deployed in the rural areas, the public sector banks have been advised to ensure that by the end of March, 1979, 33.3 per cent of their total advances should be provided for the priority and neglected sectors, including agriculture. The banks have also been advised to ensure that 60 per cent of their deposits mobilised

through rural and semi-urban branches are deployed in rural and semi-urban areas.

जीवन बीमा निगम के एजेंटों की नियुक्ति

463. श्री नर्मदा प्रसाद राय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम में जीवन बीमा एजेंटों की नियुक्ति करते समय बहुत अधिक पक्षपात किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या बड़े उद्योगपति, व्यापारी और सरकारी अधिकारी अपनी निरक्षर पत्नियों के नामों में 'बेनामी', एजेंसियां लेकर अपने कानूनी धन और रिश्तों के धन को जीवन बीमा निगम में प्राप्त कमीशन और छूट दिखाकर 'श्वेत' धन में बदल लेते हैं ;

(ग) क्या इसमें ऐसे शिक्षित बेरोजगार रोजगार से वंचित रह जाते हैं जो रोजगार की तलाश में जगह जगह भटकते रहते हैं ;

(घ) क्या एजेंटों की नियुक्ति डेवलपमेंट ऑफिसर द्वारा की जाती है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन पदों पर रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को तत्संबंधी, नियमों में परिवर्तन कर के, नियुक्त करने का है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (घ). जी नहीं ।

(ङ) जीवन बीमा निगम रोजगार कार्यालयों से कैरियर एजेंट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत एजेंटों की नियुक्ति के लिए उम्मीदवार मंगवाने के लिए लिखा पढ़ी कर रहा है ।

Financial Assistance given by Public Financial Institutions to Monopoly Houses

*464. SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given by public financial institutions to the monopoly houses covered by the MRTTP Act for the period from April to October, 1977;

(b) the rate of interest at which the financial assistance has been given to these monopoly houses; and

(c) the total financial assistance given to industrial units other than the monopoly houses during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (c). During the period from April to October, 1977, the all-India long-term public financial institutions together had given financial assistance by way of loans and underwriting of the order of about Rs. 118 crores to the undertakings registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 and a sum of Rs. 600 crores to other undertakings.

(b) There is no special rate of interest prescribed for assistance to the undertakings registered under the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. The normal lending rate of interest of institutions for term loans is 11 per cent. However, for projects located in specified backward areas, institutions charge a concessional rate of interest of 9.5 per cent per annum (10 per cent in the case of foreign currency loans). In respect of loans sanctioned under the Soft Loan Scheme for modernisation in selected industries, the rate of interest is 7.5 per cent. Rates of interest in respect of finance made available by means other than term loans vary depending upon the type of assistance sanctioned, location of the industry and the interest rate prevalent on the date of sanction.

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे होटल

*465. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाए जा रहे होटलों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उन पर 1976 में, होटल-वार, कितना व्यय हुआ और व्यय की तुलना में कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ग) यदि किसी होटल को हानि हुई तो उसे चालू रखने का क्या औचित्य है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम (ITDC) देश में 15 होटल चला रहा है। होटलों के नाम, वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान उन पर होटल-वार किया गया व्यय तथा व्यय की तुलना में आय को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

(ग) 1976-77 के दौरान 15 होटलों में से 7 होटलों को हानि हुई। प्रत्येक होटल के विषय में हानि के कारण उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में बताए गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं। ये सभी होटल महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर स्थित हैं और इसलिए उनके वित्तीय कार्य चालनों (Financial operations) में काफी सुधार होने की आशा की जाती है।

विवरण

1976-77 में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों पर किया गया होटल-वार व्यय तथा व्यय की तुलना में आय (टैक्स के पहले)

क्रम सं०	नाम	आय	व्यय	लाभ/हानि	हानि के कारण
1	2	3	4	5	6
(लाख रुपयों में)					
1.	अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली	541.42	418.37	123.05	
2.	जनपथ होटल, नई दिल्ली	182.75	151.67	31.08	
3.	लोधी होटल, नई दिल्ली	78.77	65.04	13.73	
4.	रणजीत होटल, नई दिल्ली	72.05	64.30	7.75	
5.	अकबर होटल, नई दिल्ली	181.78	152.93	28.85	
6.	कुतब होटल, नई दिल्ली	41.16	40.11	1.05	
7.	होटल अशोक, बंगलौर	123.47	138.68	(-) 15.21	मूल्यह्रास, कर्मचारियों के मेहनताने एवं भत्तों आदि के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था में वृद्धि
8.	लक्ष्मी विलास पेलैस होटल, उदयपुर	10.76	11.93	(-) 1.17	यह इसके परिचालन का केवल चौथा वर्ष है।
9.	ग्रीरंगाबाद होटल, ग्रीरंगाबाद	7.06	16.01	(-) 8.95	नारी मूल्य ह्रास। इसके प्रतिरिक्त होटल अभी अपनी गर्भावधि में है।
10.	बजुराही होटल, बजुराही	18.33	16.04	2.29	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	बाराणसी होटल, बाराणसी	31.86	25.61	6.25		
12	एयरपोर्ट होटल, कलकत्ता	40.01	67.32(-)	27.31	अभी अपनी गर्भावधि में है।	
13	कोबालम होटल, कोबालम	24.26	48.44(-)	24.18		„
14	ललित महल पैलेस होटल, मैसूर	15.78	16.87	(-) 1.09		„
15	होटल पाटलिपुत्र, पटना	13.67	19.72(-)	6.05		„

Stability in the Export-oriented Industries

*466. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the credibility of our export has suffered owing to the changing policy of our foreign trade; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to see that there is stability in the export-oriented industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir. Our exports have been rising steadily. Even though it is not possible to export commodities like sugar H.P.S. groundnuts, cement etc., as anticipated and though some Western Countries have put certain restrictions on exports of our ready-made garments, the export during the period April–September this year are 10.9 per cent higher than what they were during the corresponding six months of the previous year.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to build buffer stock of tea

4167. SHRI AMAR ROY PRAHDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state whether there is any proposal of Government to build a buffer stock of tea before it chooses to relent its grip on the export front?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): It is Government's endeavour to ensure that enough quantity of tea is available for domestic consumption at all times at reasonable prices. The necessity to meet the external demand can only come second to internal requirement. In view of this it was decided to keep the exports at about 225 m. kg. during 1977-78 as against the actual exports of 242.2 m. kg. during 1976-77 and even though production this year is expected to be higher by about 40 m. kgs. than last year. This excess availability as pipeline stocks is expected fact as cushion and will obviate shortage like the one witnessed during early part of this year with consequent adverse effect on prices.

Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd., a public undertaking is already

operating in the tea auctions at various centres. NCCF and NAFED have also arrangements to purchase tea at auctions and distribute it through their outlets. The participation by these agencies is designed primarily to make more of tea available for domestic consumers at reasonable prices and they may operate on large offices scale as and when the situation warrants.

Location of officers of Regional Managers of State Bank of India

4168. SHRI RAMDHARI SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) as to why officer of the Regional Managers of the State Bank of India are located at New Delhi instead of locating these in the respective Regions as has been done in respect of other nationalised banks;

(b) has this not hampered the development of the respective regions and resulting in an extra-expenditure to the Bank;

(c) what is the transfer policy of officers in respect of these regions (Delhi Circle) and as to why the persons promoted in one region are not absorbed against the vacancies in that region itself as non-absorption of these persons in these regions create education problems for the children of these employees as well as huge extra-expenditure for the bank on their transfers from one region to another?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that its organisational structure was examined in depth in 1971 with the assistance of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. In terms of the reorganised structure, the Regional managers who are the controlling authority of branches are located at the respective local head offices along with other controlling authorities of the local head office and planning wing. The question of locating the Regional Manager in his area of operation

was examined in detail and it was felt that looking to the need and advantage of constant inter-action with the top executives of the Circle, feed back and specialist assistance of the planning wing available at the local head office and the need for speedier decision making, the overall advantages of locating the Regional Managers at the local head office far outweigh the disadvantage of geographical distance from their area of operation.

According to the bank this arrangement has not hampered the development of the respective regions.

(c) On an all-India basis, the bank has not laid down any specific inter-regional transfer policy within a Circle. This matter is within the ambit of local head offices. Generally, officers of the bank, particularly at the junior levels are expected to serve in any office in any region within the same Circle to which they belong. After taking into account the hardships caused to officers in the matter of education of their children etc., officers are, as far as feasible accommodated within the same linguistic area. However, administrative requirements and career growth may demand that an officer hailing from one region is asked to serve in different regions and linguistic areas.

Representation from Employees of Tourism Development Corporation at Kovalam

4169. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of the Tourism Development Corporation at Kovalam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and action taken to redress the grievances of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that representations

have been received from the ITDC Employees at Kovalam.

(b) The charter of demands submitted by the Union includes demands relating to revision of pay-scales and dearness allowance, bonus at the rate of 20 percent, grant of interim relief, encashment of meal allowance, house rent allowance, city compensatory allowance, washing allowances, night-duty allowance, conveyance allowance, restoration of the system of levy of service charges, encashment of accumulated leave, departmental promotion on the basis of seniority, interest free loan for purchase of conveyance and construction of houses, enlargement of canteen facilities, grant of family pension, provision of staff quarters, constitution of a committee on the administration of Staff Welfare Fund, provision of medical facilities etc.

Government have constituted an ITDC Wages Review Committee for going into the question of revision in the existing emoluments structure of the non-officer employees, including common wage structure and dearness allowance, fringe benefits and service amenities. Most of the demands fall within the purview of the Committee and as such, they are being considered by the Committee on an all-India basis. As regards the remaining demands, preliminary discussions have been held with the representatives of the unions at the Unit Level and the demands are also being examined at the Headquarters of the ITDC.

I. D. A. Credit for Farm Development in West Bengal, Orissa and other States

4170. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank (I. D. A.) has agreed to give credit for farm development, extension services and research in West Bengal, Orissa and some other States;

(b) if so, the names of all States the amounts of credit, the nature of schemes and targets to be achieved in each case; and

(c) whether preliminary work has been started in some projects and if so, the nature and extent of the progress made upto 31st October, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of credits being extended are:

	(US\$ Million)
West Bengal	12
Orissa	20
Assam	8
Rajasthan	13
Madhya Pradesh	10

The credits are to be utilised for re-organisation and strengthening of agricultural services; support for basic and applied agricultural research and for project monitoring and evaluation.

The basic objective of all these projects is to effect a substantial increase in agricultural production, principally in foodgrains, through improved agricultural practices by strengthening extension and research services. It is estimated that the economic returns from these projects are likely to be quite high; though it is not possible to give a precise level of benefits accruing from these services alone as for increasing agricultural production, additional inputs are also made or required.

(c) The concerned State Governments have already started preliminary work by earmarking the existing staff for the project work and organising training sessions. Necessary steps are also being taken by the State Governments to issue sanctions and provide additional staff, transport and other facilities required under the project. Sanctions under

the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Administration in the States have been issued in respect of Orissa, Assam and West Bengal and are being processed in respect of other States.

Rubber Output

4171. SHRI KUMARI ANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) the total output of rubber in India State-wise for the financial years 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) the details of the various qualities produced for the years; and

(c) the total quantity exported and utilised in India for these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) State	Output (tonne)	
	1975-76	1976-77
Kerala	128,769	139,349
Tamil Nadu	7,631	8,535
Karnataka	1,282	1,667
Andamans & others	68	81
TOTAL	137,750	149,632

(b) and (c). Full details of quality-wise production of rubber in the country are not available. However, grade-wise purchases and utilisation by rubber goods manufacturers of rubber produced in the country during 1975-76 and 1976-77 are as under:

(in tonnes)

	1975-76	1976-77
RMA I and IX	23649	25599
RMA 2 & 3	23492	21478

RMA 4 & 5	36894	46396
Pale Latex Crepe	1509	1819
Estate Brown Crepe	21319	25037
Concentrated latex	6337	7817
Block rubber	1256	3131
Others	848	1253
	115304	132530
Quantity of rubber exported.	NIL	12296

Raids conducted during Emergency

4172. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted during Emergency;

(b) total amount of black money recovered; and

(c) the amount of commission paid to the informers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Statistics regarding search and seizure operations conducted by the Income-tax authorities are maintained month-wise. 5903 searches were conducted during the period July, 1975 to March, 1977.

(b) Value of assets seized in the above searches: over Rs. 35 crores.

(c) During the two years 1975-76 and 1976-77, Income-tax authorities paid Rs. 20.40 lakhs as reward to informers in respect of information/assistance given by them during these and earlier years.

Development of places of Tourist interest in Orissa

4173. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have un-

dertaken any project for the development of places of tourist interest in Arissa; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHK) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following tourist facilities have been provided in Orissa in the Central Sector:—

I. Department of Tourism:

- (i) A Rest House at Konark;
- (ii) A Rest House at Bhubaneswar;
- (iii) Opening of Tourist Bureaux at Puri, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Hirakud;
- (iv) A Rest House at Rambha;
- (v) A Rest House at Puri;
- (vi) A Youth Hostel at Puri; and
- (vii) Provision of a motor launch at Chilka Lake.

II. India Tourism Development Corporation:

(a) Renovation of the travellers lodge at Bhubaneswar.

(b) A Transport Unit at Bhubaneswar.

Besides the above schemes, the Department of Tourism has prepared a master plan (land-use plan) of Konark to ensure the preservation of the environmental characteristics of the area surrounding the Sun Temple, and the providing of facilities in a regulated manner.

Memorandum from Goa Cashew Manufacturers and Exporters' Association

4174. **SHRI AMRUT KASAR**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goa Cashew Manufacturers and Exporters' Association have submitted a Memorandum demanding allotment of quota of imported raw cashewnuts, for Goa territory so that the factories are not closed; and

(b) what action has the Government taken on the above memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) and (b). Memorandum have been received from Goa and other cashew processing States about shortage of raw cashew nuts being experienced by the cashew processing industry and demanding allotment/enhancement of quota of imported raw cashewnuts.

The memorandum was examined and it was found that under the existing distribution policy the concerned units were not eligible for allotment of imported cashewnuts.

केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार सेवाओं में समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतनमान निर्धारित करना

4175. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विभिन्न सहकारी विभागों, प्रतिष्ठानों और उनके अधीनस्थ तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में एक समान कार्य के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न वेतनमान हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार समूचे देश के लिए एक समान वेतन नीति की आवश्यकता

अनुभव करती है और यदि हां, तो क्या उनका इसको एक निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार सेवाओं में समान कार्यों के लिए समान वेतनमान निर्धारित करने का है ?

बिल तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों का वर्तमान वेतन ढांचा तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है । आयोग ने विभिन्न पदों के लिए वेतनमानों की सिफारिश करते समय, विभिन्न संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखा जिनमें प्रत्येक पद के कर्तव्य और जिम्मेदारियां, निभाए जाने वाले कर्तव्यों की कठिनाई और जटिलता, की गई देख-रेख का स्तर और निर्धारित ग्रहण-ताएं आदि थीं ।

(ख) सरकार ने वेतन आय और मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में नीति का मसौदा तैयार करने के लिए पहले से ही श्री एम० भूटानिगम की अध्यक्षता में एक अध्ययन दल की स्थापना कर दी है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं ही निर्धारित किए जाते हैं ।

Moratorium sanction to Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi

4176. SHR BHARAT SINGH CHO-WHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Moratorium sanctioned to the Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi still continues;

(b) if so, how long it is likely to continue;

(c) has the financial condition of the mills improved and if so, to what extent;

(d) whether Government considers it feasible to repay the amount taken from the creditors who have not been paid anything since 1971; and

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the affirmative when and to what extent the creditors are likely to get back their dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The financial position has improved and the company is now having a positive net worth as compared to the negative net worth before the Government take-over.

(d) and (e). Preparation of a scheme for repayment to depositors and creditors is under the consideration of the management of the Company.

Fixing to revised pay scales of Mizoram Government Employees

4177. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that there are some gross irregularities with respect to fixing of the latest revised pay scales of the Mizoram Government Employees as compared to those of other Union Territories Government Employees; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to look into such matters and take steps to revise the pay structures of certain departments of Mizoram Government in order to bring in line with those of other Union territories;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b).

The scale of pay of the employees of the Government of Mizoram have been revised keeping in view the recommendations of the Departmental Pay Committee for Mizoram, constituted for the purpose. While suggesting the revised scales of pay, the Departmental Pay Committee had kept in view the broad principles of pay determination and general recommendations on pay structure as laid down by the Third Central Pay Commission. The Committee also look into consideration all relevant factors *inter alia* the duties and responsibilities attached to and recruitment qualifications prescribed for the posts in Mizoram as well as the scales of pay recommended by the Third Central Pay Commission for comparable posts in other Union Territories.

Hotel and Restaurant Industry be placed on Par with Export Industries

4178. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 16th All-India Hotel and Restaurant Convention has recommended that the hotel and restaurant industry be placed on par with export industries in regard to the incentives in respect of income tax, wealth tax, electricity rates, excise duties, sales tax import duties and cash subsidies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has asked the Government for expeditious completion of the comprehensive survey being arranged by the Tourist Department in collaboration with the Hotel Federation so that a hotel policy in regard to the type and extent of accommodation required in the next ten years at the various tourist centres could be worked out without delay; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Both (a) and (b) are under examination.

Impression of EEC Officials on EEC's Help

4179. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officials of the EEC have given an impression that India does not seem to be appreciative of EEC's help under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences etc; and

(b) if so, his reactions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No such impression has been communicated to the Government of India by any official of the Commission of the European Economic Community. While the Government of India have appreciated the Generalised System of Preferences of the European Economic Community, constructive suggestions have been put forward from time to time for improvement of the System so as to make it more responsive to our changing requirements.

जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा पालिसियों सम्बन्धी कारोबार किया जाना

4180. श्री हुकम चन्द कटुबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारी 31 मार्च, 1977 के बाद भी पालिसियों संबंधी कारोबार कर रहे हैं जबकि उन पर 31 मार्च, 1977 से ऐसा कारोबार करने से रोक लगा दी गई थी और यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों ?

बिस तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री
(श्री एच. एम. पटेल) : जी नहीं ।
ऐसा करने पर 31 मार्च, 1976 से रोक
लगा दी गई है ।

**Fraud committed in State Bank of
India, Chandni Chowk, Delhi**

4181. SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fraud committed in
C.S.B. (account No. 2497), the State
Bank of India, Chandni Chowk
Branch, Delhi in 1974 was brought to
the notice of the State Bank of India
authorities and the Ministry of Fin-
ance;

(b) whether this case was reported
to the Delhi Police in June, 1975 and
a fraud has been established during
the Police Investigation Report dated
the 14th February, 1976;

(c) if so, what further action has
so far been taken by the Ministry and
the bank authorities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
AND REVENUE AND BANKING
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d).
The State Bank of India has reported
that one Shri Tara Chand had made
a complaint to the Bank in June 1975
that a cheque of Rs. 622 debited to his
Savings Bank Account at the Chandni
Chowk branch of the Bank on 28th
August 1974 had not actually been
drawn by him. The New Delhi Local
Head Office thereupon obtained the
opinion of a Handwriting Expert who
pronounced the drawer's signature on
impugned cheque is genuine. The State
Bank of India has further reported
that this position was explained to
Shri Tara Chand.

Shri Tara Chand is, however, repor-
ted to have filed a police complaint
subsequently and later on forwarded
a copy of a letter dated 14th February
1976 from Delhi Police to the effect
that according to the hand-writing
expert of the police, the signature of

the cheque was forged and that since
the culprit is not being traceable the
police and treating the matter as
closed. In view of this development,
State Bank of India has obtained the
Cheque from the Court and sent it to
the forensic laboratory of the C.B.I.
New Delhi for a third and final opi-
nion regarding the alleged forgery.
The bank will be taking appropriate
action depending upon the opinion to
be furnished by the Forensic Labora-
tory.

**Holding of Seminars by Agricultural
Refinance Corporation**

4182. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Refinance
Corporation propose to hold seminars
in different regions on the role to be
played by the Industry for rural
development; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
AND REVENUE AND BANKING
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b).
There is no proposal by the Agricul-
tural Refinance and Development Cor-
poration to hold seminars on the role
to be played by industry for rural
development.

**Reduction in Foreign Equity by Union
Carbide India Limited**

4183. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Carbide India
Limited has agreed to reduce its
foreign equity from 60 to 50.9 per
cent;

(b) if so, whether reduction is in
conformity with the FERA and other
foreign equity dilution requirements;
and

(c) if so, the particulars of benefits
accruing to the country as a result
thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The directive issued to the company under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 stipulates a non-resident interest of 40 per cent. However, in terms of the prescribed guidelines, if the company changes the nature and character of its activities within the two year time limit given, its claim for a higher non-resident interest of 51 per cent would be considered. In pursuance of this, the company have taken steps to reduce its non-resident interest to 50.9 per cent.

(c) The benefit accruing to the country in such cases are: diversification of the activities of foreign companies into priority areas, increased Indian ownership of the companies and lower proportion of remittances on foreign shareholding.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से वित्तीय सहायता

4184. श्री नटवरलाल बो० परमार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम ने अगले वर्ष में भारत को बड़े पैमाने पर वित्तीय सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत को कितनी राशि की सहायता दी जानी है ; और

(ग) यह राशि किन किन परियोजनाओं पर व्यय की जाएगी ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (यू० एन० डी० पी०) के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी सहायता दी जाती है अर्थात्

विदेशों में हमारे देश के राष्ट्रियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां, विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं और ऐसे उपकरण प्रदान किए जाते हैं जो भारत में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1978 के दौरान भारत को लगभग 3200 लाख अमरीकी डालर की तकनीकी सहायता दी जाएगी।

(ग) इस रकम का उपयोग संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त 140 से अधिक कुछ एक ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए किया जाएगा जो कृषि वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, सिंचाई और बिजली, परिवहन और संचार, उद्योग और खनिज, श्रम कल्याण तथा शिल्पकारिता, विदेश व्यापार, शिक्षा और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स जैसे क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं।

युगांडा को ट्रकों, रेल माल डिब्बों और इंजीनियरी सामान का निर्यात

4185. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत युगांडा को ट्रकों, रेल माल डिब्बों और इंजीनियरी के सामान का निर्यात कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष के दौरान किए गए निर्यात का क्या मूल्य है ; और

(ग) ऐसे माल के निर्यात में वृद्धि के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां। भारत युगांडा को इंजीनियरी माल का निर्यात करता रहा है जिसमें ट्रकों तथा रेल वैगन भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) 59.82 लाख रु० ।

(ग) सरकार इंजीनियरिंग निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् के साथ परामर्श करके भारत से इंजीनियरी माल के निर्यातों पर सूक्ष्म निगरानी रख रही है। भारतीय परियोजना तथा उपस्कर निगम लि० जो युगांडा को रेल के सवारी डिब्बों, माल-डिब्बों, साइकिल आदि निर्यात करता रहा है, विभिन्न इंजीनियरी मदों के निर्यात के लिए विभिन्न सम्भावित खरीदारों के साथ बातचीत करता रहता है।

Payment of loans on low interest to those detained under MISA during Emergency

4186. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant loans through nationalised banks to pay loans at low interest and with a facility to repay by suitable instalments to those who were detained under MISA during emergency; and

(b) whether such requests have been received by the Government and what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Suggestion have been received by the Government to the effect that the public sector banks may grant loans, at low rates of interest and with longer repayment periods, to the persons detained or imprisoned under MISA or DISIR during the period of emergency.

Government have advised the public sector banks to extend credit assistance on liberal terms and on a priority basis under any of their existing schemes for small borrowers, to

the economically viable ventures of applicants who suffered detention or imprisonment under MISA or DISIR, solely because of their political affiliations to resume economic activities for their livelihood. The banks have also been advised that wherever a borrower qualifies for assistance at concessional rate of interest under the DRI Scheme, he should be assisted in accordance with the stipulations of the Scheme.

Quantum of Sugar Exported to U.S.A. during the last three years

4187. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the quantum of sugar exported to U.S.A. every year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The quantum of sugar exported to U.S.A. during the last three financial years i.e., 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 have been 0.75, 2.42 and 0.75 lakh MT respectively.

Export of Jute

4188. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the exports of jute products during the last three years;

(b) the position of exports during this year;

(c) whether there is a favourable trend this year; and

(d) if so, the factors responsible for the favourable trend and measures taken to capitalise on these factors from a long range point of view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Export of jute goods from 1974-75 to 1976-77 has been as under:—

Year	Qty. : 000 Tonnes Value: Rs. lakhs	
	Qty.	Value
1974-75	583.2	29485
1975-76	516.3	24932
1976-77	452.7	9924

(b) to (d). Export of jute goods during April—September, 1977 has been of the order of 241.3 thousand tonnes against 185.0 thousand tonnes during the corresponding period of last year.

Although an increase is noticeable over the corresponding period in the overall export during the first six months of the current year, it is too early to judge if the trend will be sustained. The following important steps taken from time to time for stimulating exports, are however, being continued:—

1. Export duty on all jute products has been abolished.

2. Exports of some items of jute goods have been made more competitive in foreign markets and more remunerative to the manufacturers.

3. Public Sector Organisations have been actively associated with export of jute goods.

4. Liberal assistance is being given for Research and Development efforts for promoting new end-uses and reducing cost of production.

5. Cess has been levied on jute manufacturers to finance R and D activities through the Development Council constituted for the jute industry.

Works undertaken in North Bihar to attract Tourists

4189. **SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in North Bihar and the works undertaken there during the last three years to attract tourists;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to provide facilities required for attracting tourists at Sitamarhi, the birth place of Sita, Gautam Kund, the seat of Gautam, the great teacher, Kantaule-Darbhanga, the place associated with Ahilya and Bispi-Madhubani, the birth place of the Great poet Vidyapati; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No tourist facilities have been developed at centres in North Bihar in the Central Sector as within the resources available, the Department of Tourism is concentrating on the development of the three major Buddhist centres of Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda in Bihar.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Does not arise for the reasons stated in para (a) above.

**नई दिल्ली और पन्त नगर के बीच
दैनिक विमान सेवा**

4190. **श्री भारत भूषण :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली और पन्त नगर के बीच दैनिक विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी,
नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Places selected for development as
tourist spots in Meghalaya**

4191. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of places
selected for development as tourist
spots in the State of Meghalaya; and

(b) the steps taken and proposed to
be taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-
SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b).
The Central Department of Tourism
had proposed the construction of a
youth hostel at Shillong during the
current Plan period. It has not been
possible to implement this scheme so
far as a suitable site for the construc-
tion of the youth hostel has not as
yet been made available by the State
Government

केन्द्रीय राजस्व व महालेखाकार के कर्मचारियों
की सेवा में बहाली

4192. श्री राघव जी : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 में रेलवे कर्मचारियों
के समयरेखा में हड़ताल पर जाने के कारण
केन्द्रीय राजस्व महालेखाकार के कार्यालय
के कितने कर्मचारियों को सेवा से निकाल
दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को सेवा
में बहाल कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों
की तुलना में उनके साथ भेदभाव बरतने
के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उनको सेवा में
बहाल करने का प्रश्न पर विचार कर
रही है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री
(श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) महा-
लेखाकार, केन्द्रीय राजस्व के कार्यालय
के किसी भी कर्मचारी को 1974 के
दौरान हुई हड़ताल के संबंध में सेवा से
नहीं हटाया गया।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Rates for Accommodation and Meals
in proposed cheap Hotels**

4193. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARA-
YAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state:

(a) the steps taken by the Govern-
ment to set up cheap hotels for the
tourists;

(b) if so, (i) number of such hotels
(ii) the proposed charges per day for
accommodation and meals separately; and

(c) locations of such hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-
SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c).
It is proposed to construct inexpensive
hotels at metropolitan cities (Delhi,
Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) and
other selected tourist centres. The
number and location of such hotels to
be constructed in the Central sector
will depend upon the resources made
available for this purpose during the
Sixth Five Year Plan, which is under
discussion with the Planning Commis-
sion. The tariff proposed to be charged
in these hotels is under examination.

लद्दाख में पर्यटन का विकास

4194. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख के भीतरी भाग में अनेक ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थल हैं लेकिन वहां पर्यटकों के लिए उचित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपेक्षा के कारण लद्दाख में पर्यटन रुचि के विभिन्न स्थल जीर्ण-शीर्ण स्थिति में हैं ; और

(ग) आवश्यक धनराशि व्यय कर और उनकी और उचित ध्यान देकर उक्त पर्यटन संभाव्यता क्षेत्र का विकास करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी हां । परन्तु महत्वपूर्ण गोम्पाओं अथवा मठों को, जो पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण के मुख्य स्रोत हैं, लेह में अंसानी से जाया जा सकता है । लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होने के कारण पर्यटक वहीं ठहरना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं ।

(ख और ग). सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि "गोम्पाओं" को, जो कि पर्यटन के मुख्य आकर्षण हैं, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर परिक्षण किया जाए । उसके बाद, उनकी यथोचित मरम्मत करने तथा उनका अच्छी प्रकार रख-रखाव करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार को यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि लद्दाख

के लिए पर्यटन विकास का एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करे ताकि इसकी अनुपम सांस्कृतिक एवं पर्यावरण संबंधी विशेषताओं को सुरक्षित रखा जा सके तथा यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उस क्षेत्र में पर्यटन का विकास नियमित रूप से संपन्न हो ।

"Export to U.S.A." Seminar held in Agra

4195. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the discussions in the "Export to U.S.A." Seminar held in Agra on the 24th September, 1977 under the sponsorship of Indo-American Chamber of Commerce;

(b) whether 2700 items from India have been declared duty free by U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to augment our exports to U. S. A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Indo-American Chamber of Commerce has informed the Government that the Seminar on Exports to USA held in Agra on 24th September, 1977 made the following recommendations:

(i) Pooling of resources and greater consciousness towards quality and delivery schedules would be necessary for stepping up India's exports to USA.

(ii) The Government should set aside a fund which should be utilised for projecting India's capability in regard to a few selected items through the advertising media in the United States.

(iii) More buyer-seller meets should be organised and if possible in India.

(iv) There should be greater awareness of market trends and changes in fashions, particularly through participation in exhibitions.

(v) A dry port should be set up at Delhi to cater to the requirements of the exporters in the Northern Region.

(vi) The formalities of export should be simplified. A study group should be set up to rationalise the procedure in this regard.

(vii) There should be close co-ordination between organisations like the Engineering Export Promotion Council, The Trade Development Authority and the binational Chamber like the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce alongwith Consular Offices in the United States.

(viii) A long term plan for creation of additional shipping capacity should be drawn up.

(ix) The Railway freight subsidy should be reintroduced.

(b) Yes, Sir. The US Government has with effect from January 1, 1976, implemented the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) for a 10 year period under which a wide range of items, which are about 2700 in number, from 98 developing countries and 39 dependent territories receive duty free treatment for imports into USA. All 2700 items are not of export interest to India. Items of our interest are about 500.

(c) The Government of India are constantly taking steps to increase our exports to USA. These include holding of Buyer-Seller Meets, inviting buyers and trade journalists, sending sales and study teams, greater commercial publicity in U.S.A., participation in specialised commodity fairs etc.

Special efforts are being made to make use of the US, GSP. Seminars have been held through official and

non-official bodies to publicise and clarify this scheme and to make it widely known to the exporters. Specific targets are being fixed for the GSP items and measures are being taken to aid the exporting community to fulfil them by appropriate policy steps and by removing any bottle-necks.

Implementation of the recommendations/suggestions of International Cooperative Alliance

4196. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Cooperative Alliance had examined the cooperative laws vis-à-vis the cooperative principles; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations or suggestions of the International Cooperative Alliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The international Cooperative Alliance, Regional office for South-East Asia, New Delhi, carried out a study of "Indian Cooperative laws vis-a-vis Cooperative principles".

(b) The Consultative Council on Cooperation in this Ministry recommended that there should be uniformity in the cooperative laws of different States and for this purpose suggested the framing of broad principles and guidelines for uniform application in the States. Pursuant to these recommendations, a set of guidelines on State cooperative laws was prepared, taking into account inter-alia the observations of the I.C.A. contained in its publication "Indian Cooperative Laws vis-a-vis Cooperative Principles" and circulated to the State Governments for necessary action.

Action against Politicians and Smugglers

4197. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Finance had said that some politicians are mixed up with smugglers and the Government had some tape-recordings of their talks;

(b) if so, the names of such politicians and the names of the smugglers; and

(c) what are the contents of those tapes and what action has been taken by the Government against those politicians and smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The Minister of State for Finance had stated that efforts are being made to unearth the political links of the smugglers. However, it would not be in public interest to give any further details at this stage.

Import of Liquorice from Afghanistan

4198. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of imports of Liquorice (Mulathi) from Afghanistan during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 yearwise;

(b) the number of licences issued during the period; and

(c) the actual use to which the material is put in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement showing quantity and value of import of liquorice (Mulathi) from

Afghanistan during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) This item is grouped under "Crude Drugs/Medicinal herbs" for which import licences are issued. Data about the number of import licences issued for liquorice is not, therefore, separately compiled.

(c) Liquorice (Mulathi) is known to be used in Indian systems of Medicine for treatment of cough, bronchitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, asthma and constipation. It is also used as a Tonic.

Statement

Quantity and value of import of Liquorice (mulathi)* from Afghanistan during the year 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Year	Quantity in thousand Kgs.	Value in Rs. lakhs
1	2	3
1974-75	1512	26.11
1975-76	437	10.10
1976-77	364	9.85

*Classified under Revised Indian Trade Classification Code No. 292.4015.

NOTE: Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Enquiry into ITDC Management

4199. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether charges of (i) corruption and irregularities in regard to various purchases made, (ii) promotion given to a few senior officers by adopting irregular means and (iii)

procedure have been made or the matters have been brought to the attention of the Ministry against ITDC Management;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether CBI has been asked to enquire into complaints of corrupt practice alleged to have indulged in by the ITDC Management;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) whether any enquiry has been or will be made to enquire into the functioning of the ITDC Management, particularly during the period of emergency?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). In the absence of specific charges/allegation, it is not possible to furnish the information desired. All charges relating to corruption and irregularities in purchases, appointments and promotions are carefully looked into by the ITDC Management and where necessary by the Government.

(c) and (d). The CBI have investigated/are investigating into certain cases involving misuse of official position, misconduct, malpractices etc. In the light of the CBI findings, the services of the Medical Officer of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi have been terminated. As the remaining cases are still under investigation/trial, it would not be in public interest to disclose facts relating to them at this stage.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Rationalisation of Tax Structure on Tea

4200. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to rationalise the tax structure on tea; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वस्तुओं के मूल्य कम करने में व्यापारियों द्वारा सहयोग न दिया जाना

4201. श्री युवराज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने 14 अक्टूबर, 1977 को गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल के प्रतिनिधियों से कहा था कि मूल्यों को कम करने में व्यापारियों ने अब तक सरकार की सहायता नहीं की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 14 अक्टूबर, 1977 को गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल के प्रतिनिधियों को बताया कि अभी तक उनकी उपलब्धि कुछ मामलों में मूल्यों को स्थिर करने और अन्य मामलों में जहाँ मूल्य अत्यधिक बढ़ गये थे वहाँ उन्हें कम करने तक रही है। सही मायनों में मूल्यों को कम करने का काम अभी करना बाकी रहता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने व्यापार तथा उद्योग को चेतावनी दी कि यदि वे सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभायेंगे, तो सरकार गरीब तथा कमजोर वर्गों की भलाई के लिये, विशेषकर, आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बारे में, अपने कानूनी उपायों को

कड़ा करने और नये कानून बनाने की वर्तमान नीति जारी रखेगी।

(ख) पिछले कुछ महीनों में सरकार मूल्यों में बढ़ती के रुख को रोकने और आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता सुधारने के लिये बहुत से उपाय किये हैं। उनमें से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण ये हैं—और लेवी वाली चीनी और अधिक मात्रा में देना, चाय पर निर्यात शुल्क लगाना, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से और अधिक सस्ता देना, मदिरा के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगाना, सीमेंट के निर्यात को कम करना और उसे विखरेना, वनस्पति उद्योग द्वारा आयातित तेल के उपयोग में काफी वृद्धि करना, सीधी खपत के लिये आयातित रेफ्रीजरेट तेल 7.50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के भाव पर बेचना, खाने योग्य तेलों और कपास का काफी अधिक मात्रा में आयात करना, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सरकारी संगठनों के माध्यम से खुली चाय 16.50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के भाव पर बेचना, व्यापारियों के लिये ढालों, तिलहन और खाने योग्य तेलों की स्टॉक सीमाएँ निर्धारित करना तथा सरसों के तेल का अधिकतम खदरा मूल्य 10 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम निर्धारित करना।

Alleged Changes in Pillai Panel Report

4202. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Indian Express' of 26th September, 1977 Pillai Panel Report has been changed; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have accepted the recommendations of the Pillai Committee Report on standardisation of pay scales, allowances and perquisites of officers of the nationalised banks with certain modifications suggested by the Group of Bankers who were asked by the Government to suggest the manner in which recommendations of the Pillai Committee are to be implemented. Nationalised Banks have been advised to initiate necessary steps for the implementation of these recommendations as accepted by Government. Modifications suggested by the Group of Bankers have, by and large, liberalised the recommendations of the Pillai Committee.

अफीम का उत्पादन

4203. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विश्व में अफीम के उत्पादन में भारत का प्रथम स्थान है;

(ख) 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान, वर्षवार, प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने हेक्टर भूमि में अफीम का उत्पादन किया गया;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, कितने टन अफीम का उत्पादन हुआ;

(घ) इस प्रकार उत्पादित अफीम का उपयोग किस प्रकार हुआ; और

(ङ) क्या अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). पोस्ता फसल वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में अफीम काष्ठगत

क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादित कच्ची अफीम की मात्रा नीचे दिये अनुसार थी:—

फसल वर्ष	राज्य का नाम	अफीम काष्ठगत क्षेत्र	90° गाढ़ता पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा
1	2	3	4
		(हेक्टर)	(मीट्रिक टन)
1974-75	मध्य प्रदेश	18.800	476
	राजस्थान	12.655	337
	उत्तर प्रदेश	2.258	220
	जोड़	43.713	1,033
1975-76	मध्य प्रदेश	21.274	501
	राजस्थान	15.811	370
	उत्तर प्रदेश	14.502	306
	जोड़	51.587	1,177
1976-77	मध्य प्रदेश	24.406	434
	राजस्थान	16,037	316
	उत्तर प्रदेश	16,575	414
	जोड़	57,018	1,164

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में उत्पादित कच्ची अफीम के एक बड़े हिस्से का औपघ्रीय तथा वैज्ञानिक प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्यात किया गया था, जबकि इसके कुछ अंश का उपयोग एलकालायड तथा औपघ्रीय अफीम के विनिर्माण हेतु देश में भी किया गया था।

(ङ) विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर अनुसन्धान कार्य किया जा रहा है जिससे प्रति हेक्टेयर अफीम की उपज और इसकी मार्फिन की मात्रा बढ़ायी जा सके।

Sugar exported and Foreign Exchange Earned

1204. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of sugar exported by India, foreign exchange earned during each of the past three financial years; and

(b) whether the exports involved any loss or profit and the amount of loss or profit, as the case may be in each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :
(a) and (b). The total quantity of

sugar exported by India, value thereof and profit/loss on exports for the past three financial years is indicated below:

Year	Quantity (in lakh MT)	Value (in Rs. Crores)	Profit (+)	Loss (—)
			(in Rs. crores)	
1974-75	6.24	312.78	(+)	155.90
1975-76	11.88	464.13	(+)	150.56
1976-77	80	151.68	(—)	27.30

Coconut Oil as Industrial Product

4205. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that coconut oil is being used in large quantities for industrial purposes;

(b) whether some Southern States have urged upon the Central Government to declare the coconut oil as an industrial product; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Coconut oil is being used for industrial purposes as raw material mainly in soap and toiletry industries.

(b) and (c). In June, 1977 a representation was made by the Kerala Kera Karshaka Sangham in which *inter alia* it was pleaded that coconut oil be exempted from the category of edible oils. Despite the use of coconut oil in the industrial sector, its use for edible purposes is significant. Hence this request of the Sangham was not acceded.

Convention for youth involvement in Cooperation Movement

4206. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations forwarded to the Government by the two days National convention on youth involvement in the cooperation movement which was recently held at Delhi in the month of September, 1977; and

(b) whether Government have decided to accept the recommendations for early implementations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of India have not so far received recommendations referred to.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans from O. P. E. C. for Bombay High

4207. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is getting a loan from O.P.E.C. for Bombay High; and

(b) under what terms and conditions these loans are being granted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The OPEC Special Fund has decided to provide a loan of US \$ 14 million towards the foreign exchange expenditure on goods and services in regard to three parallel pipelines of about 10 Kms., from Gavhan to Trombay Land Fall through Nhava. The loan is for a period of 20 years including 4 years moratorium and is interest-free, but is subject to a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum on the loan withdrawn and outstanding.

One-day workshop on Consumer Rights and Distribution System

4208. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the major recommendations of the one-day workshop on 'Consumer Rights and Distribution System' held in New Delhi is that to ensure availability of goods and services across the country particularly essential commodities at a given price and in given quantities, a separate Ministry of Consumer Affairs should be set up;

(b) what are the other recommendations of the workshop;

(c) whether Government have since considered these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the decision taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The other recommendations of the workshop on 'Consumer Rights and Distribution System' are: estab-

lishment of a federation of Indian Consumers' Organisations to perform the function of education and extension; essential commodities should be selected and named; 'Civil Supplies' should be included in the concurrent list; Consumer Advisory Council should be set up at Central, State, District, Block levels; there is greater need for vigilance with regard to adulteration and quality control on the part of the Government, and various professional bodies in the country should be associated to research and investigate problems connected with consumer protection.

(c) and (d). The recommendations regarding the setting up of a separate Ministry of Consumer Affairs and including 'Civil Supplies' in the concurrent list are not at present under the consideration of the Central Government. The other recommendations of the workshop are being examined.

Encashment of Earned Leave by Central Government Employees

4209. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some State Government encashment of leave to the extent of one month is allowed to the Government servants;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government also propose to consider extending of such facility to its employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government also considered the proposal of extending such facility to Central Government employees, but in view of the substantial financial implications, it was decided not to introduce such

a Scheme. However, Government have formulated a Scheme for allowing Central Government employees to encash the leave available to them at the time of retirement from service. The main features of the Scheme are, in brief, as follows:

(i) The Scheme is applicable to Government servants retiring on or after 30-9-1977.

(ii) The payment of cash equivalent of leave salary shall be limited to a maximum of 180 days earned leave.

(iii) The cash equivalent of leave salary thus admissible will become payable on retirement and will be paid in one lump-sum as one-time settlement.

(iv) Cash payment under the Scheme will, subject to (v) below, be equal to leave salary as admissible for earned leave and dearness allowance admissible on that leave salary at the rates in force on the date of retirement. No city compensatory allowance and/or house rent allowance shall be payable.

(v) From the cash amount worked out in accordance with (iv) above will be deducted the pension and pensionary equivalent of other retirement benefits for the period for which cash equivalent is payable.

(vi) The authority competent to grant leave shall *suo-motu*, issue order granting cash equivalent of earned leave at credit on the date of retirement.

Import of Stainless Steel Sheets

4210. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of stainless steel sheets imported during the last six months after the announcement of reduction in import duty;

(b) the reason for not reducing the price of utensils by the industrialists

owing to the reduction of import duty; and

(c) whether Government will consider to instruct the industrialists to fix the utensil price per Kg. to reduce the margin of profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) 6994 tonnes of stainless steel sheets have been imported between 16th July and 12th December, 1977 out of which 4182 tonnes are in the grades and thicknesses used by utensil industry.

(b) Although MMTC has already released about 4000 metric tonnes of the imported material, the desirable impact on prices has not yet been felt for the reasons firstly of the time lag between the lifting of the material and the marketing of the end product by the manufacturers and secondly because of the inadequate supplies by the rollers to the utensil industry. However, the prices have started showing declining trend.

(c) The Government is keeping a watch on the situation.

Advances to Marginal Small Borrowers by Nationalised Banks

4211. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced to marginal small borrowers with holdings upto 4 acres by the nationalised banks during the last two years particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(b) the total amount advanced to farmers with holdings beyond 5 acres during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total amount outstanding of advances to

marginal small farmers with holdings upto 5 acres by public sector banks, during the last two years, and those

advanced in the State of Orissa are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	Upto end of September 1975		Upto end of September 1976	
	All India	Orissa	All India	Orissa
Short-term	10510.23	161.98	15809.91	302.53
Term-Loans	5447.24	102.00	9086.97	210.49
	15957.47	263.98	24896.88	513.02

(b) Total amount outstanding of advances to farmers with holdings above 5 years, by public sector banks

upto the end of September 1975 and September 1976. are as below:

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	Upto end of September	
	1975	1976
Short-term	10566.79	15307.27
Term-Loans	21502.18	20146.86
	34068.97	44654.13

Money Supply and Wholesale Price Index

4212. SHRI DRONUM RAJU SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the money supply position and the wholesale price index with its reflection on the retail prices, from March, 1977 to 31st October, 1977 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year;

(b) the reasons for deteriorating difference even though the crop position has been good and encouraging; and

(c) the steps envisaged by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Between end-March and end-October 1977 money supply expanded by 6.4 per cent as against 9.7 per cent in the corresponding period of 1976; the

Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) rose by 1.1 per cent this year as against an increase of 8.4 per cent last year. The Consumer Price Index (1960=100) shows an increase of 5.8 per cent between March and October 1977 as against 6.3 per cent in the same period of 1976.

(b) and (c). As will be seen from the above, there has been slowing down in the rate of increase of both money supply and prices in the current year.

Reconstitution of Mica Advisory Committee

4214. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mica Advisory Committee has been reconstituted recently;

(b) what are the reasons for the reconstitution of the Committee when the Committee set up as recently as 1976 was functioning satisfactorily; and

(c) whether most of the prominent exporters and experts who were members of the Committee have been eliminated in the process of reconstitution of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : Yes, Sir.

(b) It was felt that this Committee would become more action-oriented and its discussions would be more purposeful if it was reduced to a compact size and the representation of the weaker section on it increased.

(c) No, Sir. Apart from the Members of Parliament and representatives of workers from the three mica producing States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, efforts were made, as far as possible, to give representation to various mica interests such as exporters, dealers, mine-owners and fabricators through the office bearers of the respective organisations. In this process, a few Members of the earlier Committee could not find a place in the reconstituted Committee.

Reorganisation of S.T.C.

4215. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government is considering to reorganise the State Trading Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether Union Government is also considering to curb on the role of S.T.C. in view of its poor performance;

(c) if so, to what extent the reorganisation has helped this Corporation; and

(d) what are the changes made in the working of the Corporation and to what extent these changes have improved its efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (d). The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, has been entrusted with the study on the functioning of STC and MMTC and their subsidiaries and to make recommendations regarding the role of these organisations in the overall national interest which they are supposed to serve. The Institute has already submitted an interim report. The recommendations of the Institute will be taken into account while considering the reorganisation of STC.

Examination of Study Report Published by Economy and Scientific Research Association of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta

4216. SHRI K. LAKKPAA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the study report published by the Economic and Scientific Research Association of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta on foreign capital and industrial growth;

(b) if so, whether they have favoured the foreign investment;

(c) whether the slow down of investment activity has been characterised as the prime factor responsible for problems of poverty and increasing volumes of unemployment; and

(d) to what extent they have agreed to their proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the Report entitled 'Foreign Capital and Industrial Growth' published by the Economic and Scientific Research Association, Calcutta. The Report, *inter alia*, states that "investment and the way it is generated by domestic and foreign savings hold the key to economic growth", and hence the emphasis is

on total investment of which foreign investment is a part.

(c) The report holds the slow down of investment activity as the root cause of inadequate industrial growth in India. This slow down is attributed to "the insufficiency of capital inflow and inadequacy of the measures to keep up the level of internal investment".

(d) In so far as foreign capital is concerned, Government's current policy is that it will be permitted in high technology areas and in export-oriented ventures.

President and Chairman of J. K. Synthetics Ltd.

4217. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 946 on 18th November, 1977 regarding seizure of ornaments from President and Chairman of J. K. Synthetics Ltd., and state:

(a) whether those suit-cases containing smuggled ornaments were entered as their luggage in their air tickets;

(b) how were those boxes loaded in Indian Airport and who were responsible for loading them in the plane

(c) what action Government have taken against the persons responsible for loading boxes belonging to no passenger in the plane; and

(d) the action taken by Government to establish the ownership of their boxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (d). Reports received by the Government indicate that Shri Sitaram Singhanian had travelled from Bombay to Mauritius by Air India flight No. 711 on 8-10-1976. He had checked in with two suitcases weighing 30 kg. The baggage tags for these suitcases were

attached to his air ticket. As he was not a suspected passenger, his baggage was not examined and the packages were loaded on the plane in the normal course by Air India staff. According to information received by Government, Shri Sitaram Singhanian was tried by a Mauritius Court for smuggling jewellery worth over Mauritius Rupees 11 lakhs. The case resulted in his acquittal on 11-2-77. This suitcase along with the jewellery were disclaimed by Shri Singhanian and were confiscated by the Mauritius Customs.

**खाद्य तेलों का कोटा बढ़ाने के लिए
मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान द्वारा मांग**

4218. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पृति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उनकी सप्लाई किए जाने वाले खाद्य तेलों के कोटे में वृद्धि करने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस वस्तु का वर्तमान कोटा कितना है और कितने कोटे के लिए मांग की गयी है ; और

(ग) इन राज्यों को इस समय दिया जा रहा कोटा कब निर्धारित किया गया था ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पृति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं । केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों की मांग के अनुसार परिष्कृत अथवा अपरिष्कृत रेफसीड तेल सप्लाई करती है । मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्य सरकारों के संबंध में यही पद्धति अपनाई गई है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कुल 2600 मीटरी टन अपरिष्कृत रेफसीड तेल आंतरित किया गया था, जिसमें से उन्होंने 1586 मीटरी टन मात्रा उठा ली है; शेष

1014 मीटरी टन का आवंटन उनके अनुरोध पर रद्द किया गया। उसी तरह राजस्थान सरकार को 5000 मीटरी टन रेपसीड तेल आवंटित किया गया था, जिसमें से उन्होंने 896 मीटरी टन मात्रा उठायी है और शेष 4104 मीटरी टन मात्रा उठायी रह गयी है। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इस मात्रा को शीघ्र उठावें।

गांवों में लघु उद्योगों को ऋण के बारे में बैंकों के चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिवों को प्राप्त शिकायतें

4219. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बैंकों के चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिवों को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि गांवों में लघु उद्योग चलाने वाले व्यक्तियों को बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को भी ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं समय पर ऋण न मिलने के कारण कुछ मिलों को बन्द होना पड़ा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऋण सम्बन्धी शर्तों को उदार बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और ग्रामीण लोगों की शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार और सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को इस सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं और ऐसी शिकायतों पर प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण के आधार पर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गयी है।

(ग) बैंकों को छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं को ऋण मंजूर करने के लिये कार्यविधि को प्रभावी बनाने की सलाह दी गयी है। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध कराये गये आवेदन पत्र फार्म को भरने में सहायता देने के लिये फोल्ड स्टाफ को आदेश जारी किये गये हैं। ऋण आवेदन पत्रों की मंजूरी के बार में कार्यविधि को सरल बनाया गया है और ऋणों की मंजूरी देने के लिये क्षेत्रीय/शाखा कार्यालयों को और अधिक अधिकार दिये गये हैं। उपयुक्त स्तरों पर बैंक स्टाफ को ऋण आवेदन पत्रों के शीघ्र मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता को रोकते हुए तकनीकी और अन्य विशेषज्ञों की सहायता से मजबूत बनाया गया है।

छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं के ऋण आवेदन पत्रों का यथा सम्भव जल्दी से जल्दी निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को 10,000 रुपये की ऋण सीमाओं वाले आवेदन पत्रों को 3 से 4 सप्ताह के भीतर और 10,000 रुपये और इससे अधिक ऋण सीमाओं वाले आवेदन पत्रों का 3 महीने की अवधि के भीतर निपटान करने के वास्ते आदेश जारी किये गये हैं।

समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं के लिये ऋण की गति को और अधिक बढ़ाने के वास्ते सरकार ने विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना की व्याप्ति को सम्पूर्ण देश में बढ़ा दिया है।

Export of Silver

4220. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many tonnes of silver was exported from India during Emergency;

(b) whether the export of silver is still continuing even after emergency; and

(c) is it not also a fact that India is not a producer of silver?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):
(a) 2,450 tonnes of silver were exported from India during July, 1975 to March, 1977.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that India is not producing silver except that M/s. Hindustan Zinc produce silver of about 11 to 12 tonnes a year as their bye-product.

मांस का निर्यात

4221. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री पशुओं और पक्षियों के मांस के निर्यात के बारे में 5 अगस्त, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6345 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में भारत के विभिन्न भागों से किन-किन देशों को मांस का निर्यात किया गया और किन-किन पशुओं के मांस का निर्यात किया गया तथा देश के किन-किन भागों से यह निर्यात किया गया ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिन देशों को मांस निर्यात किया गया, उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

ताजा / अभिशोषित (चिल्ड) मांस :
आबूधाबी, बहरीन द्वीप समूह, बेल्जियम, दुबाई, कुवैत, ओमान, कतार, साऊदी अरब, मिस्र का अरब गणराज्य, सं०रा० अमरीका, इराक, कीनिया, मस्कत, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य तथा जापान ।

हिमशीतित (फ्रोजन) मांस : आबूधाबी, बहरीन द्वीप समूह, श्रीलंका, बेनिन, दुबाई, कुवैत, नेपाल, नीदरलैंड, कतार, साऊदी अरब, थाइलैंड, मिस्र का अरब गणराज्य, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, फ्रांस, ईरान, कीनिया, लेबनान, मस्कत, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, आस्ट्रेलिया, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य तथा कोरिया गणराज्य ।

मैदाक का मांस (टांगें) : आस्ट्रेलिया, बेल्जियम, कनाडा, डेनमार्क, दुबाई, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, एफ०आर०पी०, इटली, कुवैत, नेपाल, नीदरलैंड, ब्रिटेन, तथा सं०रा० अमरीका ।

ताजे/चिल्ड मांस में भेड़ का मांस तथा बकरी के मांस की कुछ मात्रा शामिल है । हिमशीतित (फ्रोजन) मांस में अधिकतर भैंस का मांस होता है । गाय के मांस के निर्यात पर रोक है । हिमशीतित मांस का सामान्यतया रेफ्रिजरेटिड जहाजों में निर्यात किया जाता है तथा ताजा अभिशोषित (चिल्ड) मांस का हवाई जहाज द्वारा निर्यात किया जाता है । दोनों मामलों में बम्बई निर्यात का मुख्य पत्तन है । दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता से भी कुछ मात्राएँ निर्यात की जाती हैं । भुर्गे के मांस का निर्यात नगण्य है ।

Demotion/Termination of Services of Officers/Employees of G.I.C.

4222. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and other employees demoted and services terminated from General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries in Northern Zone during Emergency;

(b) whether any charge-sheet or show-cause notices were given to them before their demotion or terminations;

(c) whether an opportunity was provided to them to represent their cases before taking action;

(d) whether Government have considered their cases to undo the wrong done to them; and

(e) whether any cases of misuse of power and harassing junior officers and public during emergency by higher officers have come to the notice of Government; if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) :

(a) The cases of termination of service of officers and employees	31
the cases of demotion	Nil

(b) and (c). Regular charge sheets and opportunity to show cause were given to 14 employees. In other cases, according to the G.I.C. the services of the concerned employees were terminated without giving any show cause notice on the ground of poor performance.

(d) and (e). The cases of those employees, whose services were terminated without any show cause notice are under review.

Constitution of new Committee to check Tax Evasion and Collection of Outstanding Tax Arrears

4223. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken exercise to find out ways and means to check tax-evasion and collection of outstanding tax arrears and if so, full details of the measures contemplated; and

(b) whether it is proposed to constitute a new Committee to evolve the new measures in this regard and if so, progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Efforts made by the Indirect/Direct Taxes Divisions of the Department of Revenue to check tax evasion and for collection of outstanding arrears of taxes are detailed below:—

INDIRECT TAXES DIVISION

Central Excise Wing: The Central Excise Department is constantly on the alert to detect evasion of duty and to take appropriate measures to combat and also to expedite collection of outstanding tax arrears. Preventive measures have been tightened on the basis of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Central Excise (Self Removal Procedure) Review Committee. Instructions issued in this regard envisage pre-authentication of statutory records and verification of receipts under Rule 56A of the Central Excise Rules, involving duty of Rs. 5,000 or more in all cases, exercising a greater degree of transit checks, intensification of effective supervisory checks on production at various stages, and increasing the physical supervision at all stages in regard to certain commodities particularly prone to evasion.

In 1976 a special drive was launched to combat tax evasion by forming special Collectorate-wise checking squads to carry out checks of important units to intensify control by supervisory officers and resort to arrests and prosecution in cases of deliberate evasion. Further intensification of control on the lines of the Production Based Control recommended by the Central Excise (Self Removal Procedure) Review Committee is proposed to be undertaken at an early date.

In the case of unmanufactured tobacco, also measures were undertaken to plug loopholes and prevent tax evasion on the basis of the recommendations of the Tobacco Excise Tariff Committee.

Customs Wing: The relevant procedures and anti-tax evasion measures

are constantly reviewed in consultation with field formations for ensuring speedy and effective results in the fight against tax evasion. Special drive had been launched by the Customs Department to reduce tax arrears in the past years and there is no let up in these special efforts.

Direct Taxes Division: An integrated approach is now being made to find out ways and means practised for indulging in tax evasion through collection of intelligence, investigation, scrutiny of accounts and search operations. Some of the notable features of the Income-tax Department's drive against tax evasion are; thorough and systematic survey for discovering new assesseees; streamlining the machinery for collection, collation and dissemination of useful information amongst the assessing officers, making the Intelligence Wing a more effective tool in bringing tax evaders to book; training of officers in processing potential prosecution cases and an intensive programme for educating the tax-payers.

The phenomenon of tax arrears is a continuing one. Even though the tax outstanding at the beginning of financial year is collected/reduced to a substantial extent by the year-end, the arrears again go up mainly because a part of the fresh tax demand raised during the course of the year is not fully collected and becomes fresh arrears of tax at the end of the year. Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include:—

- (a) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;
- (b) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;
- (c) attachment of monies due to the defaulters; and
- (d) attachment and sale of movable/immovable properties.

(b) There is no proposal at present to constitute a new Committee to evolve new measures in this regard.

Money Supply and Rise in Wholesale Price Index

4224. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) extent of expansion of money supply in 1975-76, resulting in a rise in the wholesale price index numbers by 12 per cent in 1976-77 compared to a drop of about 6 per cent in the previous year;

(b) composition and nature of the expansion of money supply during 1976-77;

(c) factors responsible for this expansion;

(d) whether inflationary pressure has increased in recent period; and

(e) if so what steps, if any long-term as well as short term, are being contemplated to contain the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Money supply with the public recorded an increase of Rs. 1232 crores of 10.3 per cent in 1975-76. It is, however, difficult to relate this rate of growth in money supply in 1975-76 to the rise in the wholesale price index of 12 per cent in 1976-77. A statement showing the composition of money supply in 1975-76 and 1976-77 and factors responsible for money supply expansion is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). Inflationary pressures re-emerged in 1976-77 when general index of wholesale prices (1970-71-100) rose by 12 per cent. During the current financial year, a fair degree of stability has obtained, the general index showed an increase of only 0.7 per cent between the last Saturday of March 1977 and November 19, 1977 as compared to that of 8.7 per cent during the corresponding period of last

year. During the last three months between August 20, 1977 and November 19, 1977, general index of wholesale prices, however, declined by 2.8 per cent.

The major steps which led to this favourable result include: liberalisation of imports of commodities in short supply, larger releases from Government stocks, removal of restrictions on movement of foodgrains, restrictions

on exports of essential commodities, streamlining of distribution and regulation of stocks of pulses, edible oils, etc., and a restrictive monetary and credit policy. As part of long term measures, Government have formulated a comprehensive plan for increasing the production of pulses, raw cotton and oilseeds and improvement in public distribution system. Recently, the prices of agricultural inputs like fertilisers and pesticides were reduced.

Statement

Analysis of Variations in money supply with the public

(Rs. crores.)

	Variations during	
	1975-76 (on last Friday of March basis)	1976-77
Money supply with the public (a + b)	+1232 (10.3)	+2460 (18.7)
(a) Currency with the public	+356 (5.6)	+1164 (17.4)
(b) Deposit money	+876 (15.7)	+1296 (20.1)
<i>Sources of change in money supply</i>		
1. Net bank credit to Govt.	+578 (6.1)	+909 (9.0)
(a) RBI's net credit to Govt.	+127	+229
(b) Other bank's credit to Govt.	+451	+680
2. Bank credit to commercial sector	+2745 (21.7)	+3089 (20.1)
(a) RBI's credit to commercial sector	+69	+166
(b) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	+2676	+2923
3. Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector	+755 (192.6)	+1463 (127.6)
4. Govt's currency liabilities to the public	+24 (4.5)	+13 (2.3)
<i>Minus</i>		
5. Non-monetary liabilities of banking sector.	+2870 (25.6)	+3014 (21.4)
of which:		
Time deposits with banks	+1591 (21.1)	+2524 (27.6)

NOTE : Figures in brackets are percentage variations.

लक्ष्मी कर्मशायल बैंक द्वारा जमाकर्ताओं को उनकी पूंजी की वापसी

4225. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 1960 में दिवालिया हुए लक्ष्मी बैंक (प्रधान कार्यालय झकोला, महाराष्ट्र) के जमाकर्ताओं को उनकी पूंजी वापिस दिलाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक;

(ग) क्या बैंक के जनरल मैनेजर की सम्पत्ति जब्त कर ली गई थी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सम्पत्ति जब्त किये जाने के बाद जमाकर्ताओं को कुछ राशि प्रथम किस्त के रूप में वापिस की थी?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सलाह पर, जिसने लक्ष्मी बैंक लि० (परिसमापन में) की 4 अक्टूबर, 1976 की स्थिति के संदर्भ में उसका निरीक्षण किया था, बम्बई के उच्च न्यायालय के रजिस्ट्रार का ध्यान 24 नवम्बर, 1977 को इस तथ्य की ओर आकृष्ट कराया गया है कि अप्रैल, 1965 के बाद लक्ष्मी बैंक लिमिटेड (परिसमापन में) के ग्राम जमाकर्ताओं को कोई यथानुपात अदायगी नहीं की गई है; हाँकि, रिजर्व बैंक की सूचनानुसार, काफी राशि उपलब्ध प्रतीत होती है ।

(ग) और (घ) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसे इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि इस बैंक के महाप्रबंधक की कोई सम्पत्ति जब्त कर ली गई है । परन्तु लक्ष्मी बैंक लिमिटेड (परिसमापन में) की परिसम्पत्तियों की वसूली में से, बैंक के परिसमापक ने, बैंककारी विनियमन

अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 43क(2) (क) और 43क(2)(ख) के उपबंधों के अनुसार तरजीही जमाकर्ताओं को पूरी अदायगी और 1965 में ग्राम जमाकर्ताओं को 30 पैसे प्रति रुपया के हिमाब से यथानुपात अदायगी कर दी है ।

Air Service between Delhi and Manali

4226. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the air-service between Delhi and Manali has started;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor and when these services were stopped;

(d) by when the services will be resumed; and

(e) whether it is a fact that a large number of tourists and visitors have been affected by non-resumption of the air service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). No Sir, Indian Airlines last operated to Kulu during 1975. The air services to Kulu were discontinued due to runway limitations and other pressing demands on the Turbo-prop aircraft. Indian Airlines have no plans for starting a service to Kulu.

(e) Manali is one of the important tourist places in Himachal Pradesh and many tourists visit this place. However, as no separate statistics have been compiled so far, either State-wise or place-wise, it is not possible to indicate the effect on the tourist traffic to this place due to the discontinuance of air service to that station.

**Premature Retirement of Gazetted/
Non-Gazetted Officers in Indian Audit
and Accounts Department during
Emergency**

4227. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of Gazetted and non-Gazetted officers in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department prematurely retired during Emergency;

(b) number of such cases occurred in Orissa;

(c) steps so far taken by Government to reinstate such employees who were prematurely retired; and

(d) whether such cases are expected to be reviewed impartially?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) 25 Gazetted officers and 77 non-gazetted officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department were retired prematurely during the emergency.

(b) Out of the 25 gazetted officers mentioned in reply against (a) above, two belonged to the office of the Accountant General, Orissa. No non-gazetted officer belonging to the office of the Accountant General, Orissa, was retired during emergency.

(c) and (d). The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been requested to review the cases of Government servants prematurely retired during the emergency as and when representations are received from the affected employees.

**Engineering Exports from India to
Middle East Countries**

4228. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Middle East Countries have recently substantially decreased the quantity of Engineering

imports from India due to low standard of the produce;

(b) the reasons for exporting such low standard products; and

(c) steps taken for imposing quality control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Objectives of Canalisation of Processed Mica through MMTC/MITCO

4229. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what were the objectives of canalisation of processed mica through MMTC/MITCO;

(b) whether these objectives have been fully realised; and

(c) if not why is Government hesitating in decanalising the export of processed mica?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The major objectives of canalisation were to place mica trade on sound footing and to improve unit value realisation. Canalisation also aimed at helping weaker sections of trade and industry by facilitating their participation in the mica export trade, payment of fair and reasonable prices for mica produced by them and payment of fair and reasonable wages to the mica workers.

(b) Although these objectives cannot be said to have been fully achieved, the establishment of MITCO has brought about healthy trends in the mica export trade.

(c) Does not arise.

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1962 से
प्रभावित स्वर्णकार

4230. श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1962 से देश में, राज्य-वार, उस समय कुल कितने स्वर्णकार प्रभावित हुए तथा अक्तूबर 1977 के अन्त तक राज्य-वार कितने स्वर्णकार प्रभावित हुए;

(ख) सरकार ने इन प्रभावित स्वर्णकारों का पुनर्वास करने के लिए क्या योजनाएं बनाई हैं तथा कितनी क्रियान्वित हुई हैं और उससे कितने स्वर्णकार लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और

(ग) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम लागू करने से राष्ट्र को क्या लाभ हुए हैं और उसे अब हटाने में राष्ट्र को व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से क्या क्षति होगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Personnel from Customs Department of Bombay arrested for possession of Contraband

4231. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel from the Customs Department of Bombay itself who have been arrested in connection with the possession of contra-

band during the period of last six months;

(b) what is the amount of property involved in the said contraband;

(c) what is the 'modus-operandi' of the possession of the contraband; and

(d) what steps are taken or the Government propose to take against such incidents henceforth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Report received by Government indicates that during the last 6 months, two Preventive Officers of the Bombay Customs (Preventive) Collectorate were arrested for their involvement in smuggling of gold worth about Rs. 45,334. The contraband was found concealed in a cloth belt tied to the waist of one of the officers.

(d) In order to check recurrence of such incidents, all Customs Officers at Bombay have been instructed not to enter docks or board the ships unless they are on duty. Senior Officers have also been instructed to keep a close watch over the activities of staff of doubtful character.

महाराष्ट्र में चल रहे पर्यटन केन्द्र

4232. श्री केशव राव घोंडगे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में इस समय कितने पर्यटन केन्द्र चल रहे हैं और उनको किस प्रकार की केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध की जाती है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र में विशेष रूप से मराठावाड़ा में नये पर्यटन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

। पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुखोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में, महाराष्ट्र में निम्नलिखित पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं :—

I. पर्यटन विभाग :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (i) अजन्ता | (क) एक कैटीन-व-विश्राम कक्षों का निर्माण ।
(ख) पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था ।
(ग) अजन्ता में भू-दृश्यांकन (लैण्ड स्केपिंग) तथा फरदपुर में एक निम्न आय वर्गीय विश्राम गृह का निर्माण, जिस की लागत को विभाग व राज्य सरकार ने आधा-आधा वहन किया । |
| (ii) एल्लोरा | (क) एक कैटीन का निर्माण ।
(ख) पानी सप्लाई की स्कीम ।
(ग) गुफाओं को जाने वाली सड़कों पर तरकोल बिछाना । |
| (iii) औरंगाबाद | (क) एक युवा होस्टर का निर्माण ।
(ख) जी० एल० होटलों को ऋण ।
(ग) विभाग ने एक विश्राम गृह (जिसको नया नाम हॉलीडे होम दिया गया है) के निर्माण की 50 प्रतिशत लागत का वहन किया । |
| (iv) एलिफंटा | (क) एक कैटीन-व-विश्राम कक्षों का निर्माण ।
(ख) जेट्टियों का निर्माण ।
(ग) पानी सप्लाई की स्कीमें । |
| (v) कार्ल | विभाग ने एक हॉलीडे होम के निर्माण की 50 प्रतिशत लागत का वहन किया । |
| (vi) जलगांव | एक स्वागत केन्द्र का निर्माण । |
| (vii) बम्बई | होटल होराजन, फरियास तथा पाएम होटलों को ऋण । |
| (viii) बोरीविली नेशनल पार्क | एक सिंह सफारी पार्क का विकास । |
| (ix) तारोबा नेशनल पार्क | एक मिनी बस की व्यवस्था । |
| (x) बर्धा | एक पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण । |
| (xi) सेवाग्राम | एक यात्री निवास का निर्माण । |
| (xii) महाबलेश्वर | एक पर्यटक ब्यूरो खोलना । |

II. भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम :

- (i) अजंता कैटीन का नवीकरण ।
- (ii) एल्लोरा कैटीन का नवीकरण ।
- (iii) श्रीरंगाबाद (क) रेलवे होटल (जिसे श्रीरंगाबाद होटल नाम दिया गया) का अधिग्रहण तथा नवीकरण ।
- (ख) श्रीरंगाबाद होटल का विस्तार ।
- (ग) एक परिवहन यूनिट की व्यवस्था ।
- (iv) एलिफंटा कैटीन में सुधार ।
- (v) बम्बई एक परिवहन यूनिट की व्यवस्था ।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र में कोई नयी परियोजनाएं आरम्भ नहीं की जा रही हैं, क्योंकि अजंता श्रीरंगाबाद, एलिफंटा, मेवाग्राम तथा बोरीविली सिंह सफारी पार्क में चालू की गई परियोजनाएं अभी पूरी की जानी हैं ।

Enhancement in the benefits available to employees covered by existing Social Security Schemes

4233. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to enhance the benefits available to its employees covered by the existing social security schemes; and

(b) if so what are the new features of the Provident Fund Schemes through which the Government Employees are going to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to enhance the benefits available to its employees covered by the existing Provident Fund Rules, as follows:—

(i) During the year 1976-77 the rate of interest on accumulations in the Provident Fund was 7.5 per cent on balances upto Rs. 25,000 and 7 per cent thereafter. This has now been revised to 8 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Under Incentive Bonus Scheme, a subscriber who made no withdrawal from the Fund during a year was entitled to a bonus, at the rate of 3 per cent if his pay did not exceed Rs. 500 per month and at the rate of 1 per cent if his pay exceeded Rs. 500 per month, on the amount of his subscriptions made during the year. The scheme has now been revised with effect from 1-4-1977 to provide that the rate of bonus, irrespective of the subscriber's pay, will be 1 per cent on the entire balance of his subscriptions and the interest thereon.

(iii) Uptil 1976-77, under the Contributory Provident Funds rules, the subscriber's own subscriptions and the Government's contributions thereon were clubbed together for the admissibility of the differential rates of interest mentioned at (i) above. From 1-4-1977, the interest on the Provident Fund balance of a subscriber to Contributory Provident Fund will be calculated separately on two balances—one representing the employee's subscriptions and the interest thereon, and the other representing the Government's contributions and the interest thereon. This will be advantageous to the subscribers.

अफीम के पाउडर की तस्करी

4234. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या अफीम के विशुद्ध पाउडर की, जो कि बहुत मूल्यवान है, देश से तस्करी की जा रही है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार की तस्करी रोकने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है;

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से, शुद्ध अफीम पाउडर के देश से चोरी छिपे बाहर ले जाने के किसी मामले का पता नहीं चला है।

(ख) यद्यपि तस्करी पर प्रभावी तौर से नियंत्रण बना हुआ है, तथापि तस्करी-निवारक उपायों को सुगठित किया गया है। इन उपायों में निवारक और गुप्त सूचना संग्रह तंत्रों को सुदृढ़ बनाना और समुद्र तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों तथा भू-सीमाओं पर तस्करी के लिये सुगम क्षेत्रों की गश्त लगाना और हवाई अड्डों पर अधिक सतर्कता बरतना शामिल है।

Survey to Determine the Credit Needs in Agricultural Sector of Rural Industries Sector

4235. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to determine the credit needs in the agricultural sector and the rural industries sector;

(b) if so, the details of the needs as revealed by the survey, State-wise; and

(c) the gaps between the needs and availability from the co-operative agencies and the steps taken or proposed to be taken for narrowing down the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The sub-working group on Agricultural Credit set up for formulating proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan had estimated the short-term production credit requirement for the country as a whole at Rs. 3,000 crores. The State-wise details are given at Annexures I to V. Laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1385/77] No survey has been made to determine the credit needs for the rural industries sector.

(c) The total estimated credit requirement was Rs. 3,000 crores out of which Rs. 1700 crores were expected to be provided by the cooperatives and commercial banks leaving an estimated gap between the needs and availability of the order of Rs. 1300 crores during the Fifth Plan period. The steps taken for narrowing the gaps pertained to reorganisation and strengthening of Cooperative Credit structure, organisation of farmers service societies and LAMPS with the object of providing integrated credit, services and supplies in the rural areas, rehabilitation and strengthening of the weak Central Cooperative Banks, and induction of commercial banks in financing primary agricultural credit societies where the district cooperative banks are either weak or where large credit gaps exist in certain area of relatively strong Central Cooperative Banks.

Export of Potatoes during 1977-78

4236. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that local market price of potatoes fell down to

a very low level in 1975 and farmers suffered heavy losses due to glutting of the market and so in 1976 and potatoes were exported to stabilise the local market price; and

(b) whether Government propose to export the potatoes during the year 1977-78 to ensure the support price to the growers, as more areas have been planted this year and heavy production is expected, so that condition like 1975 could not prevail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) It is a fact that there was fall in potato prices in 1975 and in January-February 1976. Exports of potatoes were allowed after taking into account the increase in production of export quality potatoes.

(b) The actual estimates of the production of potatoes and the area planted for the year 1977-78 have not yet become available. However, the question of allowing exports of potatoes will be considered if production is in excess of demand within the country. There are no price trends at present indicating distress for the growers.

Agents Functioning in L.I.C.

4237. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of agents functioning in L.I.C. of India; and

(b) action taken to verify the genuineness of the Agents and to discard the fictitious and dummy Agents to maintain the fairness in the sphere of economy and actual income of the so-called Agents?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There were 1,42,048 agents on the rolls of LIC on 31-3-1977.

(b) Agents of the LIC are governed by the provisions of the Agents

Regulations and the provisions of the Regulations relating to recruitment, training and examination of agents are designed to prevent creation of non-genuine agencies. The agents are required by the Regulations to be actively engaged in the procurement and servicing of the business. If the LIC finds that an agent is not so engaged, it terminates the agency.

Deterioration in the Working of Nationalised Banks

4238. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been lot of deterioration in the working of the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, whether the directors appointed in these banks have no knowledge and have not been given any clear guidelines by the new Government;

(c) the main reasons for the deterioration in the working of these banks;

(d) what steps have been taken by the new Government to improve the working of these banks; and

(e) whether Government are considering to appoint new Directors in each such bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Despite problems attendant on rapid expansion in new areas and sectors, there is no reason to believe that the working of the nationalised banks has been deteriorating.

The Boards of Directors of the 14 nationalised banks have been reconstituted recently by Government. While providing representation to the categories mentioned in the 'Nationalisa-

tion Scheme', persons with professional experience and expert knowledge in different fields likely to be useful for the working of the public sector banks have been inducted into the Boards. The guidelines issued to the banks by the Reserve Bank and the Government are available with the banks and are placed before the Boards for their information.

(d) The Reserve Bank have constituted several Committees/Working Groups to look into various aspects of the banks working in order to undertake a review of the existing position and initiate measures for their improvement in the light of the recommendations of these Committees as and when they are received.

(e) Government have reconstituted the Boards of the 14 nationalised banks during the last about two months and appointed new Directors in each of them.

Special Assistance to Government of Gujarat

4239. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have asked for special or extra financial assistance for plan and non-plan projects and works carried out in that State;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have partly or fully responded to the said demands;

(d) if so, broad details thereof; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). A statement showing the amounts of special assistance requested by the Government of Gujarat for various purposes and the amounts sanctioned by the Central Government is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Purpose for which special Central assistance was requested	Amount requested	Amount sanctioned
1.	To meet expenditure necessitated by heavy rains and floods in 1977.	55.66	1.50 as short-term loan for agricultural inputs. 10.43 as advance Plan assistance.
2.	To meet gap in resources for Annual Plan 1977-78	25.43	12.50 as advance Plan assistance.
3.	Additional Central assistance for State Plan for special problems under the Gadgil Formula.	12.00	The State Government have been informed that the special problems of the State will be kept in view while considering the question of allotment of Central assistance for special problems under the Gadgil Formula.
4.	For accelerating the major and medium irrigation projects.	13.50	6.00
5.	For construction of rural link roads.	2.00	0.65
6.	For acceleration of programmes for rural water supply in 1977-78.	7.80	2.63

Seizures made during first six months of 1977

4240. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling on large scale still continues to operate in India and through India; and

(b) the number of seizures made during first six months of 1977 and corresponding period during 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Reports received by the Government do not show continuance of large scale smuggling activities. During the first six months of 1977, 53,405 seizures were effected as against 32,949 seizures effected during the corresponding period of 1976.

Excise Duty on Sugar

4241. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the basic excise duty on Sugar recently;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated loss of revenue to the Government Exchequer expected as a result of this; and

(d) whether the market price of the sugar has shown any decreasing trend following this step by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Basic excise duty on free sale sugar and levy sugar has been reduced on and from 16th November, 1977, to 20 per cent *ad valorem* from 37½

per cent *ad valorem* and to 10 per cent *ad valorem* from 15 per cent *ad valorem*, respectively.

The reasons for duty reduction are (i) to give the cane growers a reasonable price; (ii) to retain the retail price of levy sugar at the present level of Rs. 2.15 per kg.; and (iii) to ensure a fair price to the producers.

(c) The loss of revenue to the exchequer as a result of the reduction of basic excise duty on sugar would depend largely upon the extent to which the off-take of free-sale and levy sugar increases consequent upon decrease in price of sugar as a result of duty reduction. The free-sale sugar off-take is estimated to increase from 13 lakh tonnes to 16 lakh tonnes and of levy sugar from 28 lakh tonnes to 34 lakh tonnes. The estimated annual loss of revenue on that basis would be Rs. 13.10 crores.

(d) and (e). On the basis of prices as reported in the press and as ascertained from official sources, while there have been fluctuations in the wholesale market price, no firm trend can be discerned as yet.

It may be mentioned that there is usually a time-lag between a duty reduction and its effect on the market price.

Loss to Super Bazar in Metropolitan Cities

4242. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Super Bazars in the metropolitan cities are working at a loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this loss is due to over-staffing; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce these expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tax Exemption to Indian Cotton Mills Federation

4243. SHRI S. G. MURUGIAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Cotton Mills Federation has been given tax exemption for the last many years;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) steps being taken to collect the arrears and the current dues?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Permission to Indian Private Businessmen to make Financial Investments Abroad

4244. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to allow Indian private businessmen to make financial investments abroad; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Financial investment abroad by Indian businessmen is permitted under the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973. Such investment takes the form of participation in joint ventures abroad, technical collaboration with foreign companies and the establishment by

Indian companies of subsidiaries and branches abroad and is permitted after detailed examination of the merits of each proposal on the basis of carefully established guidelines/criteria. The policy in regard to establishment of joint ventures abroad is currently under review. Such foreign investment abroad is undertaken as an export promotion measure calculated to increase the foreign exchange earnings of the country.

Tax Concession on Publication of Foreign Books by Indian Publishers

4245. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed some tax concession to the publication of the foreign books by the Indian publishers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Copyright royalty received by a foreign company from an Indian concern in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book is charged to tax at the rate of 40 per cent on the gross amount of such royalty in cases where the royalty is paid in pursuance of an agreement made on or after 1-4-1976 and the agreement is approved by the Central Government. Under the Import Trade Control Policy of the Government of India for April, 1977 to March, 1978, import of books scientific, technical and educational subjects covered by List I in Appendix 21 of the Import Trade Control Policy for 1977-78 (Vol. I) are allowed to be imports into India under the Open General Licence. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977 modified the existing provisions of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 so as to dispense with the requirement of approval of the agreement for payment of

copyright royalty by the Central Government in cases where the royalty is paid in respect of copyright in any book on a subject, the books on which are permitted to be imported under an Open General Licence in accordance with the Import Trade Control Policy of the Government for April, 1977 to March, 1978.

The above amendments are effective from 1-4-1978 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1978-79 and subsequent years.

Enquiry into embezzlement of funds in treasury of central excise collectorate, Delhi

4246. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 6486 on the 5th August, 1977 regarding embezzlement of funds in the Treasury of Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Chief Controller of Accounts, Central Board of Excise and Customs has completed the enquiry into the case regarding the embezzlement of funds in the treasury of the Central excise Collectorate, Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi has also carried out investigations into the case by themselves, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it has also been revealed in the investigations that part of the money had been withdrawn by the employees for meeting the personal requirements of a senior official?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The Chief Controller of Accounts, Central Board of Excise and Customs has since completed the enquiry and has submitted the report. According to the report, the Cashier, himself and in collaboration with a few other officials, is responsible for temporary misappropriation and embezzlement of funds in the treasury of the Delhi Central Excise Collectorate.

It, however, appears necessary to have a more detailed investigation of the matter undertaken by the Central Bureau of Investigation before responsibility could be fixed on individual officers.

(b) The Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi had conducted a preliminary investigation in June-July, 1977. However, since the Chief Controller of Accounts, Central Board of Excise and Customs was entrusted with a detailed investigation of the matter early in August, 1977, the Delhi Collectorate did not pursue its enquiry separately.

(c) While the names of two Assistant Collectors are mentioned in the list of persons to whom advances are said to have been made, the report submitted by the Chief Controller of Accounts, Central Board of Excise and Customs, does not reveal that money had been withdrawn by the employees for meeting the personal requirements of a senior officials.

Discontinuation of Deduction of Premia of L.I.C. Policies under Salary Service Scheme by Management of Singareni Collieries

4247. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the management of Singareni Collieries of Andhra Pradesh which is owned by the Andhra Pradesh Government, has discontinued to deduct the premia of life insurance policies under the salary savings scheme numbering 33,000 exposing the policies to lapse by demanding service charges from the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether lapse of these policies will involve the loss of Rs. 1.5 crores annually to the Life Insurance Corporation;

(c) if so, what steps Government are going to take in order to ensure that the premia be collected by deduction from the wages of the Singareni Collieries workers and continue to give them the benefit of the scheme; and

(d) whether Government propose to ensure that the policies taken under the above scheme will not be allowed to lapse in view of the obstacles created?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. has recently stopped recovery of life insurance premiums of its employees under the Salary Savings Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation when the Corporation did not agree to its demand for increase in the service charges which are being paid at a uniform rate to various employers.

(b) The premium involved in the Scheme is Rs.54 lakhs per annum.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to ask the Company to review its stand.

(d) To protect the interests of the policyholders in question the LIC has offered special concessions in the matter of revival of the policies including waiver of (i) health requirements, (ii) interests on overdue premiums and (iii) interest while converting policies to ordinary scheme policies. These concessions will remain in force till 31.12.1977.

Defective Promotion Policy of L.I.C.

4248. **SHRI BALAK RAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the defective promotion policy of the LIC which virtually provides enormous powers to the management for encouragement of bossism, favouritism and nepotism in the Corporation;

(b) whether he is also aware that Scheduled Castes/Tribes are made to suffer as out of 100 marks 70 marks are awarded by the Management for confidential reports and Interview leaving only 30 per cent marks for other qualifications of the candidate; and

(c) whether a representation regarding irregularities in promotion of High

Grade Assistant in July, 1977 in Lucknow Division has been received by him, if so the action taken thereon and if not the reasons, for apathetic attitude to the cause at Harijans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The L.I.C. Promotion Regulations 1976 do not provides powers to the management for encouragement of bossism, favouritism and nepotism in the Corporation.

(b) The aforesaid regulations have prescribed among other things criteria for selection as seniority, Qualifications, Confidential Reports and Interview. These criteria apply to all candidates eligible for promotions and do not put the SC/ST candidates at a disadvantage as compared to other candidates. However, the Corporaion has granted the following relaxations in the case of SC/ST candidates:—

(i) Even though in terms of promotion Regulations, 1976, eligible candidates equal to not more than 5 times the number of vacancies can be called for interview, all eligible candidates belonging to SC/ST irrespective of whether they are within 5 times the number of vacancies or not are called for interview.

(ii) Even though the standard of passing in the written test has been fixed at 50 per cent, in the case of candidates belonging to SC/ST it has been fixed at 40 per cent.

(iii) The minimum marks to be obtained by SC/ST candidates for being selected are as follows:—

(a) Qualifications and Seniority ..11 out of 30

(b) Confidential Report ..24 out of 40

(c) Interview ..12 out of 30

(iv) The vacancies are reserved for them as per the Roster.

(c) A representation has been received and is under consideration in consultation with L.I.C.

भरतपुर, सवाई माधोपुर तथा अन्य स्थानों पर नई हवाई पट्टियां

4249. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य के भरतपुर, सवाई माधोपुर, झलवर, बीकानेर, माउण्ट आबू, चित्तोड़गढ़, जैसलमेर आदि पर्यटक स्थलों पर नई हवाई पट्टियां स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indian Airlines and Air India Flight schedules disrupted due to threats of Bomb Planting or Skyjacking

4250. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many times Indian Airlines and Air India flight schedules have been disrupted in the current year and their details, due to threats of bomb planting or skyjacking;

(b) the reasons for this increased activity; and

(c) the steps taken to trace the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The details of Indian Airlines and Air India flight schedules, disrupted in the current

year due to threats of bomb planting are as follows:—

Indian Airlines—during period January-October 1977

Bombay	1
Bangalore	1
Delhi	1
Hyderabad	1
Jabalpur	1
TOTAL	5

Air India—during period 1-1-1977—15-11-1977

Bombay	4
Calcutta	1
Delhi	1
London	7
Sydney	1
Frankfurt	1
Hongkong	1
TOTAL	16

There were no threats of skyjacking.

(b) The figures available do not indicate any significant increase in activity in this respect relating to Indian Airlines and Air India.

(c) Since the bomb threats were received through telephone calls, it had not been possible to trace the culprits. In order to assist the Airport Security Police authorities in successfully investigating such threat cases, the Intelligence Bureau have recently supplied them some guidelines, which might help tracing the culprits.

Applications received by R.B.I. and Section 28 of FERA, 1973

4251. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been received by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 28 of the Foreign

Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 since the commencement of the said Act;

(c) orders passed on such applications?

(b) the nature of such applications and the particulars thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c).

Under Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Reserve Bank of India received 1665 applications. Details relating to the disposal of these applications are given below:

Applications in respect of Agency Arrangements under Sec. 28(1)(A)/28(3)	807
Applications in respect of acceptance of appointment as Technical/management Advisers under Sec. 28(1)(B)/28(3).	433
Applications for grant of permission to allow the use of Trade Mark under Section 28(1)(C)/ 28(3)	425
TOTAL	1665

	28(1)(A)/ 28(3)	28(1)(B)/ 28(3)	28(1)(C)/ 28(3)
Number of applications disposed of	670	336	279
Number of applications under consideration	137	97	146
Number of applications approved.	429	213*	61
Number of applications rejected.	97	4	7
Number of applications on which no action is necessary because provisions of Section 28 are not attracted arrangements expired/terminated.	144	119	211

*Inclusive of applications sent to Regional Offices of Reserve Bank of India for approval, etc.

बैंक आफ राजस्थान लिमिटेड द्वारा
फर्नीचर की खरीद

(ख) 1976 में इस बैंक ने उपरोक्त फर्म से कितने मूल्य का फर्नीचर खरीदा ; और

4252. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) क्या बैंक का चेयरमैन मैसर्स कल्पना ट्रापट्स के मालिक से सम्बन्धित है ?

(क) ऐसी कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ थी जिनमें राजस्थान बैंक लिमिटेड द्वारा कोटा की मैगर्स कल्पना ट्रापट्स नामक फर्नीचर की फर्म से लाखों रुपए का फर्नीचर ऊँचे दामों पर खरीदा गया और कोटा में ही देहली, मद्रास, कलकत्ता तथा बड़ौदा की शाखाओं तथा राजस्थान की कई शाखाओं में फर्नीचर भेजा गया ;

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि अध्यक्ष में निहित शक्तियों के अनुसार उसे बैंकों की नई शाखा के लिए, अनुमोदित सूची के अनुसार, सेफ, फिक्सचर्स व फर्नीचर के लिए 25000/- रुपए की राशि तक पंजीकृत खर्च करने का

अधिकार है और इसलिए अगस्त, 1974 में वर्तमान अध्यक्ष के कार्यभार सम्भालने के बाद विभिन्न शाखाओं के लिए लकड़ी के फर्नीचर और फिक्सचर्स की सप्लाय के बावजूद, बैंक द्वारा मैसर्स कल्पना क्रेफ्ट्स लिमिटेड की कुल 1.87 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के बांडर दिए गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में बैंक ने रिजर्व बैंक को सूचना दी है कि इस फर्म को फर्नीचर की विभिन्न वस्तुओं के लिए दिए गए बांडरों की कुल लागत अन्य ठेकेदारों की तुलना में अधिक नहीं है।

(ग) मैसर्स कल्पना क्रेफ्ट्स के मालिक के बारे में बताया जाता है कि वह बैंक के अध्यक्ष का सम्बन्धी (बदर-इन-ला) है।

Irregularities committed by the Manager, Punjab National Bank, Raipur

4253. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a series of irregularities, brought to the notice of the C.B.I., involving the Manager, Punjab National Bank, Raipur, the Regional Manager and several members of the Bank staff and union re-accommodating several firms, such as M/s. Jashan Mal Harimal, Bhagwan Das Jagdish Prasad, Sevak Ram Jairamdas, Mojiram Murarilal, Gulab Chand Bansilal and Shyam Sunder Sanjay Kumar:

(b) what is the amount of loss incurred in by the Bank in these transactions; and

(c) whether an enquiry will be held into these allegations and action taken against the erring officers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (c). Though the Central Bureau of Investigation have stated that the irregularities in the Raipur Branch of the Punjab National Bank have not been brought to their notice, the Punjab National Bank has reported that

there have been irregularities in the conduct of accounts relating to the following parties in its Raipur Branch:

M/s. Jashan Mal Hari Mal,
Bhagwan Das Jagdish Prasad,

M/s. Sevak Ram Jairamdas,
Mojiram Murarilal,
Gulab Chand Bansilal and
Shyam Sunder Sanjay Kumar.

The bank has taken necessary steps to protect its interests by filing suits and also by obtaining additional securities wherever possible. It has also lodged complaints with the police wherever necessary. The bank has initiated departmental action against the Regional Manager, the Area Manager and two Managers of the branch at the relevant time. Six officials who are involved in these cases have been suspended by the bank.

(b) As these accounts are at various stages of regularisation, the bank is not in a position to indicate the amount of loss at this stage.

Unpaid bank loans by transport operators in West Bengal and Bihar

4254. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of transport operators mostly operating buses, mini-buses, trucks and taxis in the States of West Bengal and Bihar have been served with legal notices for unpaid bank loans by the various nationalised banks, if so;

(b) the reasons for such drastic steps; and

(c) the details of outstanding loans from each category of operators State and Bank-wise in the aforesaid two States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Some of the public sector banks have reported that legal notices have been issued to transport opera-

tors in West Bengal and Bihar in a few cases where default is deliberate and where all other means of recovery have failed and filing of suit became necessary to recover the dues.

(c) The available data in respect of outstanding advances of public sector banks for road and water transport operating in the States of West Bengal and Bihar are set out below:—

*Advances to Road and Water Transport Operators as at the end of March, 1977.

(Amount in lacs of rupees)

	No. of units.	Limit sanctioned	Balance outstanding
West Bengal	16200	4069.15	3433.51
Bihar	28814	3219.65	2650.45

*Data provisional.

Increase in loans sought by companies through Public Deposits

4255. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has made any study into the recent spurt by private and public companies seeking loans through public deposits;

(b) if so, the names of the companies who have sought public deposits since April, 1977 till October, 1977; and

(c) the amount collected by these companies through the public deposits for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not carried out any study recently of the deposits received by private and public companies.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Conditions and restrictions in refining of Edible Oil

4256. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed conditions and restrictions on refining of edible oil in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these conditions have been responsible for frequent shortage of refined edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Manufacture of refined groundnut oil from expeller groundnut oil produced in India and the refining of imported palm oil by vanaspati units have been banned from August, 1977 and October, 1977 respectively.

(b) Certain restrictions have been placed on the manufacture of refined oil from indigenous oils by the vanaspati factories under the Vegetable Oil Product Producers (Regulation of Refined Oil Manufacture Order). They are:

(i) No producer shall manufacture for sale refined vegetable oils during any calendar month in excess of the quantity determined in the manner set out in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b), whichever is higher, namely:—

(i) The ratio of the production of refined vegetable oils during the month by any producer to his production during the same month of vegetable oil product, other than product manufactured for non-edible industrial use, shall not exceed twice the ratio of his production or refined vegetable oils during the two-year

period from the 1st January, 1971 to the 31st December, 1972 to his production of such vegetable oil product during the said period; or

(ii) the production of refined vegetable oils during the month by any producer shall not exceed 25 per cent of his production during the same month of vegetable oil product other than product manufactured for non-edible industrial use;

No restrictions have, however, been placed under this Order, on the manufacture of refined imported sunflower oil, imported soyabean oil, imported rapeseed oil, imported palmoleine or cotton seed oil by any vanaspati factory.

(c) No complaints of shortage of refined oil have been reported and the availability of refined groundnut and rapeseed oil manufactured from imported oils in addition to indigenous refined solvent extracted oil is fairly good. Some representations have however, been received that the ban on refining indigenous groundnut oil of expeller origin imposed in August 1977 be removed. This is under the consideration of the Government.

चीनी के निर्यात में गोलमाल

4257. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों ने चीनी के निर्यात के मामले में गोलमाल किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना और सरकार उक्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). राज्य व्यापार

निगम द्वारा किए गए चीने के सीढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य व्यापार निगम के भूत-पूर्व अध्यक्ष तथा कुछ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कतिपय शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनकी उपयुक्त प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

Deterioration in the quality of Tea of popular brands

4253. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the quality of tea, particularly of the popular brands marketed in the country has been steadily deteriorating while their prices have been steadily increasing;

(b) whether it is a fact that some tea companies like the Brooke Bond have rebranded their packages and given them different nomenclatures in order to earn more profit from the same quality of tea; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check such practices by the tea companies and to ensure a certain quality of tea at a certain price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Quality of teas in packets may sometimes vary with the season although the packers try to maintain the standards of the blends used under different brand names. (Auction prices and retail prices of tea registered a sharp increase in the beginning of the current year. However, as a result of various measures taken by Government from the month of April, 1977 tea prices have shown a steady decline). The retail price of popular brands of packet teas marketed by the two principal packers were also reduced by about Rs. 200 per kg. from 17th April, 1977 and this reduction is still being maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार राज्य के मुजफ्फरपुर सिटी से विमान सेवा

4259. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या पर्यटन और नागरिक विमानन मंत्री
यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के मुजफ्फर-
पुर सिटी में पुनः विमान सेवा आरंभ करने
का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हा. तो दिल्ली-मुजफ्फर-
पुर और मुजफ्फरपुर-पटना विमान सेवा
कब से आरंभ की जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागरिक विमानन मंत्री
(श्री पुरुषोत्तम काशिक) : (क) जी,
नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scheme to improve working system of Banks

4260. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the working group on
productive efficiency and profitability
in commercial banks (PEP) committee
has evolved a scheme to improve the
working system in banks;

(b) if so, the salient features of the
scheme; and

(c) the reaction of Government
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND
REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI
H. J. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Reserve
Bank of India had in April, 1976, ap-
pointed an internal Working Group
consisting of its own officers to go into
the question of productivity, efficiency
and profitability in commercial banks.
This Group has recently submitted its
report to the Governor, Reserve Bank
of India. Though it has not evolved
any specific scheme to improve the
working system in banks, several sug-

gestions are made in the report aimed
at improving the operational efficiency
and profitability in banks. Broadly
these relate to (1) improvement in sys-
tem and procedures, (2) Rationalisa-
tion of service charges including a
charge for current accounts, (3) Re-
organisation of system of audit, (4) Re-
vision of Tax Laws and Pro-
cedure mainly to enable banks
to strengthen their capital base,
(5) Payment of interest on
cash reserves consistent with the cost
of funds, (6) Coordination in perfor-
mance budgeting, credit budgeting
and business plans, (7) Building up of
banking management information sys-
tem, and (8) Review of Bipartite
settlements and necessary changes
through legislation or otherwise.

Loss due to theft in Engineering de- partment of Air India at Palam Airport

4261. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK: Will the Minister of TOUR-
ISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased
to state:

(a) whether stores belonging to
Engineering Department of Air India
at Palam Airport including Petroleum
Oil Lubricants were stolen/pilfered
during the year 1974 to 1976;

(b) if so, the exact amount involved
and the *modus operandi* of the thieves;

(c) the action taken to trace the
thefts and the officers involved
through whose collusion and negligence
this took place; and

(d) the remedial action taken to
prevent such losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-
TAM KAUSHIK): (a) During the years
1974 to 1976 there were two cases of
theft of thinner and petrol from the
Engineering Department of Air India
at Palam Airport.

(b) and (c). In the first case, a dri-
ver was caught removing five litres of
thinner while in the second case a
temporary technician was appre-
hended when he siphoned three litres

of petrol from one of Air India's vehicles. The value of the thinner stolen was Rupees thirty three and that of petrol Rupees ten. Investigations in both the cases revealed that there was no collusion involved. The driver involved in the theft of the thinner was severely warned and the services of the temporary technician were terminated.

(d) Since the above incidents, items such as thinner, oil, etc., are kept in Air India's stores which is manned round the clock by a store-keeper who is responsible for the issue of items under proper authority. In order to prevent stealing of petrol from vehicles, locking devices have been provided to the petrol tanks of all Air India vehicles and the staff are not permitted to bring their private vehicles into the Hanger. One Chokidar is also kept on duty round the clock in the Engineering and Transport Hangers.

Recommendations of the Pillai Committee

4262. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Pillai Committee;

(b) whether the officers of the banks have protested against the wrongful imposition of these recommendations resulting in sharp reduction in their total emoluments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a). The Pillai Committee, after examining the principles that should govern the structure of pay scales of officers of nationalised banks, has recommended a standardised pay-scale structure having seven scales of pay, based broadly on identifiable levels of responsibility in the officers cadre. It has also suggested certain guidelines for the evaluation of various positions of officers in a bank on the basis of types of responsibilities and

functions exercised and categorising them within one of the recommended grades. The Committee has also recommended the standardisation in respect of Dearness Allowance and all other allowances like Travelling Allowance, House Rent allowance, City Compensatory Allowances, etc. The Committee also suggested inter-bank transferability of officers at the top level. These recommendations were accepted by the Government as further liberalised by the Group of Bankers set up by the Government.

(b) and (c). The Officers Associations of the public sector banks have been protesting against the implementation of the Pillai Committee's recommendations. One of the grounds for their protest is that the implementation of these recommendations would involve a sharp reduction in the emoluments of the officers. Government had considered this aspect and have modified the recommendations of the Pillai Committee as suggested by the Group of Bankers to provide that if the total emoluments of an officer on fitment under the new scale of pay are less than the existing total emoluments, the difference should be paid as personal allowance to be absorbed in future increments. The Pillai Committee's Report also provides for an option for the officers to elect for the new scales or continue in the old scales of pay and allowances until the turn of their present grade. The implementation of the Pillai Committee's recommendations, however, will result in certain regulation of the scale of perquisites so far enjoyed by the bank officers to bring them in line with the general policy of the Government.

Grant of exemptions from Excise and Customs Duties

4263. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The particulars of special exemption from excise and customs duties issued under the relevant sta-

tutes during the period from 1st April, 1975 to 31st March, 1977;

(b) the amount of duty involved in each exemption and the name and addresses of the parties benefited by such exemption and the reasons for grant of such exemptions;

(c) at whose initiative such special exemption notifications were issued; and

(d) the level of final decision to grant such exemptions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (d). During the period between 1st April, 1975 and 31st March, 1977 about 1200 ad-hoc exemptions orders under section 25(2) of the Customs Act, 1962 and Rule 8(2) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 were issued. It is not possible to furnish the details regarding the amount involved in each exemption order, the name and address of the each party benefited by such exemption, initiator for each exemption and the level of decision making at which it was decided to grant ad-hoc exemption. The exercise involved in collecting this information is very time consuming and voluminous in nature. All these files are spread at number of places in the Central Board of Excise and Customs and some of them are even with outside agencies like Shah Commission. If the Hon'ble Member desires detailed information about specific party or parties, the information for the same can be collected and furnished.

Sale of Aga Khan's Bungalow

4264. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aga Khan's bungalow (Mahal) at Walkeshwar was sold to the American Mission in Foreign Exchange;

(b) if so, the cost thereof; and

(c) whether the permission from the Reserve Bank of India had been obtained for the deal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. However, negotiations are in progress for the sale of the site of the Muniwarabad Charitable Trust at Walkeshwar, Bombay (which till 1st December, 1972 formed part of the estate of late Prince Ali Khan) to the American Mission.

(b) the sale price of the site may be of the order of Rs. 89 lakhs.

(c) Permission of the Government of India and the State Government concerned is required in such cases.

जीवन बीमा निगम, लखनऊ में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए उच्च ग्रेड सहायक के पद

4265. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम, लखनऊ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए उच्च ग्रेड सहायक के अपरिचित पदों को जुलाई, 1977 में पदोन्नति द्वारा नहीं भरा गया जबकि उस विभाग में अपेक्षित अहंता वाले अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अभ्यर्थी उपलब्ध हैं ; यदि हां, तो उन्हें पदोन्नति न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(ख) क्या अपरिचित पदों को इन पदों पर मनमाने ढंग से नियुक्ति करने के लिए जानबूझ कर अपरिचित घोषित किया गया था और क्या उन पर नियुक्ति कर ली गई है, यदि हां, तो इन नियुक्तियों की कसौटी क्या है और उसके लिए अपरिचित अधिकारी कौन हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों

के व्यक्तियों की जानकारी कर उपेक्षा करने वाले उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है और क्या सरकार का विचार इन प्रभावित पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्ति करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

बिस्व तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना इच्छा की जा रही है और मिलने ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Periodical Checks regarding Funds Disbursed in the Treasury of Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi

4266. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6486 on the 5th August, 1977 regarding embezzlement of funds in the Treasury of Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi and state;

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 18,321.00 which remained to be adjusted as on the 29th July, 1977 in the case relating to the embezzlement of funds in the treasury of the Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi, has since been reconciled and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the funds disbursed to various parties are subjected to any periodical checks; if so, the name and designation of the officers who were responsible for carrying out such checks and the circumstances under which the disbursements in question remained unreconciled; and

(c) whether any responsibility for lapse has been placed on any senior officer of the Collectorate, if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The shortage of cash remaining to be

adjusted as on 29th July 1977 which was reported as Rs. 18,321.00 earlier, has undergone a slight change due to certain adjustments. The actual shortage of cash on 29th July 1977 has been worked out to Rs. 18,300.73. Out of this amount, Rs. 2240.70 has been realised upto 12th December, 1977. The balance that remains to be adjusted, is Rs. 16,086.03.

(b) Funds disbursed as advances to various officers of the Department were not subjected to periodical checks because the advance slips were kept by the Cashier himself and he did not bring them to the notice of the drawing and disbursing officer till he was ordered to hand over charge of the post in April, 1977. There were four Chief Accounts Officers during the period April 1971 to October, 1977 who functioned as drawing and disbursing officers.

(c) The investigations conducted by the Chief Controller of Accounts, reveal that the Cashier himself and in collaboration with others was responsible for misappropriation/embezzlement of the funds. It also appears that the drawing and disbursing officers were lax in the matter of carrying out periodical checks required to be conducted under the rules. Whether the responsibility for the lapses lies with any senior officer in the Collectorate, can be determined only after a full scale investigation is conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

लद्दाख के लिए विमान सेवा

4267. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लद्दाख में विमान सेवा चालू करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस वर्ष मई के महीनों में विमान सेवा शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(बी पुस्वोलन कौशिक) : (क) और (ख)
 इंडियन एयरलाइंस का अप्रैल, 1978 में,
 यदि उस समय तक लेह में टैक्सी ट्रैक तथा
 पार्किंग एअरन के सिविल निर्माण-कामों
 सहित आधारभूत सुविधायें पूरी हो जाती
 हैं, श्रीनगर से लेह तक बांडग 737 विमान
 से सप्ताह में दो सेवाएं चालू करने का
 प्रस्ताव है।

**Proposal to set up a Committee for
 Ready-made Garments**

4268. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to look into the interests of small producers of ready-made garments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

EEC Attitude over the current textile talks with third World countries

4269. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to EEC attitude over the current textile talks with third World countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two rounds of Indo-EEC talks have taken place. The Agreement has not been finalised as yet.

Excise duty realised on Tobacco

4270. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of tobacco in the country during the last three years;

(b) the rate of excise duty levied on tobacco produced during the last three years and the amount of excise duty realised on this account during this period; and

(c) the reasons for which such a low amount was realised on account of excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) During the last three crop years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, the production of unmanufactured tobacco was about 4188, 2999 and 4424 lakh kgs. respectively.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the effective rates of excise duty leviable on unmanufactured tobacco during the period from 1974-75 to date is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1386/77]. The amount of excise duty realised during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 was Rs. 95.56, 92.19 and 104.16 crores respectively. It may be mentioned that in the case of tobacco there is a system of warehousing without payment of Central Excise duty for a period which may extend to three years or more. Further, Central Excise duty is not leviable on tobacco which is exported or which is used for agricultural purposes. Accordingly, there would not be a direct correlation between the production of unmanufactured tobacco in a crop year and the duty realised thereon. Taking these factors into consideration it would not be correct to say that the amount of duty realised was low.

इंदौर की आयुर्वेदिक औषधि निर्माण फर्मों द्वारा आयात लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना

4271. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंदौर की आयुर्वेदिक औषधि निर्माण की 374 स्थानीय फर्मों ने वर्ष 1975 में एक कच्ची औषधि सामग्री के लिए आयात लाइसेंस प्राप्त किये थे ;

(ख) क्या इन फर्मों ने औषधि नियंत्रण विभाग की साठ-गांठ में आयात लाइसेंस सहित 64 लाख रुपये की आयातित कच्ची औषधि सामग्री बेच कर काला धन कमाया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां. तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क) आयुर्वेदिक औषधि निर्माण फर्मों से है जिनका उल्लेख मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त पाटुजा समिति को मध्य प्रदेश के औषधि नियंत्रण द्वारा भेजी गई सूची में किया गया है। 1975 में इनमें से किसी भी फर्म को कोई आयात लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया।

(ख) और (ग). यह कहा जाता है कि इन 374 फर्मों ने 1975 में पूर्व की अवधि में 68.63 लाख रु० मूल्य के आयातित माल का दुरुपयोग किया था।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उन मामलों की जांच आरम्भ की जिनमें लाइसेंस का मूल्य 1 लाख रु० अथवा अधिक था। (अन्य मामलों के सम्बन्ध में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा जांच आरम्भ किये जाने की सूचना मिली है)।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने 20 मामले दर्ज किये, जिनमें

6 फर्मों वाले 1 मामले पर 1973 में कार्यवाही की गई और 19 मामलों पर, जिनके अन्तर्गत 227 फर्म थीं 1975 में कार्यवाही की गई।

उपर्युक्त 20 मामलों में से 16 मामलों में मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं। एक अन्य के सम्बन्ध में जांच रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो रहा है और अन्य 3 के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को अभी अपनी रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत करनी है।

Persons displaced due to setting up of Public Sector Industries in North Bihar

4272. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of people of North Bihar were displaced as a result of setting up of public sector industries there;

(b) if so, the names of the public sector industries set up there and when these were set up as also the locations thereof and the number of persons displaced and the number of persons out of them who are still unemployed;

(c) whether an agreement was concluded with the displaced persons by Government that preference would be given to these people in the matter of providing employment in these industries;

(d) whether stepmotherly treatment is being meted out to these displaced people; and

(e) if so, the time by which they would be provided with employment by Government and if they would not be provided with employment, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

दालों के दाल और खुदरा मूल्यों में अन्तर

4273. श्री उमसेन : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चना, दाल चना, काबुली चना, मटर आदि को भी दालों के अन्तर्गत माना जाता है।

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि धांक और खुदरा मूल्यों में बहुत अधिक अन्तर है और क्या धांक व्यापारियों के द्वारा मूल्यों को कम कर देने के पश्चात् भी खुदरा व्यापारी मूल्य कम नहीं करते और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में खुदरा मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और उक्त अन्तर को कब तक समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा और खुदरा व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) कुछ राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना से यह प्रतीत नहीं होता कि धांक और खुदरा मूल्यों में धांक मूल्यों में होने वाले अत्यावधि, उतार चढ़ाव जिनका ग्राम तौर पर खुदरा मूल्यों पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता, के सिवाय काफी अन्तर है। कभी-कभी अस्थायी स्थानिक कमी के कारण भी अधिक अन्तर हो सकता है।

(ग) धांक और खुदरा मूल्यों के बीच अन्तर उचित सीमा में रखने के विचार से दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा उससे उनको उपलब्धता में बढ़ि करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। दालों का आयात करने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। टर्की से 10,000 मीटरी टन मसूर की दाल बाजार में जल्दी ही उपलब्ध हो जायेगी।

केन्द्र सरकार ने धांक व्यापारियों, खुदरा व्यापारियों और दाल मिल मालिकों द्वारा दालों का स्टॉक रखने की सीमायें हाल ही में निर्धारित की हैं। राज्य सरकारों को इन स्टॉक सीमाओं को कड़ाई से लागू करने के लिए कहा गया है। दालों की कुछ मात्रा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी कृषि विपणन संघ मर्यादित (नेफेड) और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ (एन० सी० सी० एफ०) के माध्यम से बाजार भावों से काफी कम खुदरा भावों पर बेची जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारों को इन उपायों को करने के लिए कहा गया है, जैसे समय-समय पर व्यापारियों के साथ बैठकें की जायें, चुने डिपुओं के माध्यम से दालें बेची जायें, मूल्य प्रदर्शन आदेशों और खाद्यान्न विज्ञाना लाइसेंस आदेश लागू किये जायें।

Export of Essential Commodities used as Food

4274. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the articles of essential commodities, particularly commodities used as food, exported to the foreign countries during last three years;

(b) break-up of the amount of exports of such commodities in terms of rupee-value; and

(c) facts about the articles of food and other essential commodities, exports of which have been banned and the value in terms of money involved thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A statement showing exports of selected essential commodities of food is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Principal items exports of which have been banned during 1977 include; fresh vegetables and onions, linseed oil, cotton yarn, niger seed, karadi seed, salt, softwood in log form, teakwood in log form, P.V.C.

resings, milk, powder milk (skimmed or full cream) baby milk and sterilized liquid milk waste paper including waste newspaper. The value of exports of these items during 1976-77 were around Rs. 62 crores.

Statement

Exports of Selected Essential Items of Food

(Rs. Lakhs.)

Sl. No.	Commodities.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Coarse cereals				
(i)	Barley unmilled .	0.4	1.2	371.6
(ii)	Maize (corn) unmilled .	3.7	21.3	2.5
(iii)	Cereals unmilled, other than Wheat, rice, barley and maize.	Negl.	5.3	Negl.
2.	Pulses and flour thereof .	156.6	219.5	23.75
3.	Sugar	33971	47475	14972
4.	(i) Fixed veg. oil soft, (including groundnut rape colza and mustard oil) .	31.4	18.3	203.4
	(ii) Hydrogenated oil and fat of groundnut .	46.6	104.2	153.3
5.	(i) Milk & cream .	3.3	5.0	25.6
	(ii) Eggs .	4.1	8.1	86.5
	(iii) Fish & fish preparations.	6617	12718	18025
6.	Groundnuts .	2557	6291	6524

खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात

4275. श्री बया राम शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन देशों को किन-किन खाद्य-पदार्थों का निर्यात किया और उक्त अवधि के दौरान खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यात के लिए किन-किन फर्मों और पार्टियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये ; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :

(क) और (ख). खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यातों तथा उनके मूल्यों के आंकड़े वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन महानिदेशालय, कलकत्ता द्वारा "मंथली स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ दी फारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया, वॉल्यूम 1 एक्सपोर्ट्स एण्ड रि-एक्सपोर्ट्स" में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं ।

बहुत से खाद्य पदार्थ ऐसे हैं जिनके निर्यात के लिए लाइसेंसों की आवश्यकता

नहीं है। जिन मामलों में लाइसेंस जारी किए जाते हैं, ऐसे लाइसेंसों के ब्यारे 'बीकली बुलेटिन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिज इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिज' में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं।

Profit/Loss in Foreign Exchange due to Fluctuation in Indian Rupee

4276. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of profit made or loss so far suffered by India in terms of foreign exchange due to the fluctuation in the rate of Indian rupee after the delinking of Indian Currency from pound Sterling;

(b) whether there is any fall in the value of rupee in relation to rouble during the period; and

(c) if so, what is the extent of fall?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Linking the exchange rate of the rupee to the pound sterling was discontinued from 25th September, 1975 when India changed over to a system of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in relation to a basket of currencies of our principal trading partners. While this has resulted in maintaining the exchange rate of the rupee in line with the movements in the currencies of our main trading partners, it is inevitable that in a world monetary regime marked by floating of major currencies, the exchange rate of the rupee is likely to be affected by fluctuations abroad. Since such movements are both up and down and since external transactions are carried at various points of time in many currencies, it would be difficult to make any precise estimate of the profit or loss since the change-over to the new system.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Business in Smuggled Gold in Chandni Chowk and Adjoining Area

4277. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to news-item in the *Indian Express* of 21st October, 1977 that in Chandni Chowk and the adjoining stretches of the area many a dens are running a flourishing business in smuggled gold on a regular basis;

(b) if so, his reaction to it; and

(c) the steps being taken to check this anti-national activity under the nose of the seat of authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. There is a press report to this effect. Chandni Chowk, Delhi, is one of the most important bullion market centres in North India and many seizures of foreign gold were affected in that area in the past. The press report also indicates that anti-smuggling measures across the Indo-Pakistan border have reduced arrivals to a trickle.

(c) In order to curb smuggling, the Intelligence and Preventive set-ups have been alerted suitably to collect intelligence regarding activities of persons suspected to be indulging in smuggling of gold and to intensify vigilance at airports and checks at suspected places known for storage and disposal of gold. Besides, anti-smuggling measures including patrolling of vulnerable areas have been reinforced more effectively.

गत दस वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा किया गया व्यापार

4278. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम ने कितने मूल्य का व्यापार किया;

(ख) चालू व्यापार का मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) कितने मूल्य के व्यापार की अवधि पूरी हो गई ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) पिछले दस वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम ने जो नया व्यापार किया उसका व्योरा इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	बीमे की रकम (करोड़ रुपए)
1967-68	844
1968-69	929
1969-70	1036
1970-71	1303
1971-72	1640
1972-73	2075
1973-74	2586
1974-75	3112
1975-76	5385
1976-77	5119

(ख) 31-3-1977 को चालू व्यापार में बीमे और बोनस की रकम 17942 करोड़ रुपए थी।

(ग) 1976-77 के दौरान दावों/मूल्य और परिपक्वता की रकम 174 करोड़ रुपए थी।

Import of Jute Fibre at Current International Price

4279. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to meet the shortage within the country, the Government are considering to import Jute Fibre, at the current international price;

(b) if so, whether some of the jute Mills have shown willingness to purchase the same without Government subsidising the price;

(c) if so, the names of those mills; and

(d) the quantity expected to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). Jute Corporation of India have been authorised to import raw jute from available sources on the basis of firm indents placed by the consuming mills.

So far only two jute mills, General Industrial Society Limited and Nelli-merla Jute Mills have placed indents with the Jute Corporation for a total quantity of 15,000 bales of Bangladesh cuttings.

New Economic Policy on Development of Agriculture

4280. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for new Economic Policy emphasising on development of agriculture on the priority basis is being framed by the Government;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that Industrialists have shown adverse reaction; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Fears have been expressed in certain quarters that greater emphasis on agriculture may have adverse effects on investment in the industrial sector, particularly in the case of capital intensive and mass production industries. These fears are unfounded as agricultural and industrial development, being twin elements of the overall programmes for economic development, supplement and complement each other.

Export of Hand Knitted Woollen Carpets

4281. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of hand-knitted woollen carpets have shown record increase and as a result our country has secured top place amongst the countries exporting in this field; and

(b) if so, the assessment by Government during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Export of Indian hand-knitted woollen carpets has shown a record increase and India is one of the foremost exporters of carpets.

(b) It is estimated that the value of export of woollen carpets, rugs and druggets etc. in 1976-77 was Rs. 66.41 crores, as against Rs. 41.42 crores in 1975-76.

मैमर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

4282. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक संसद् सदस्य द्वारा अगस्त, 1977 के प्रथम सप्ताह और सितम्बर, 1977 के दूसरे सप्ताह में मैमर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नालीकूल जिला हुगली के विरुद्ध शिकायतें की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच०एम० पटेल): (क) जी हां।

(ख) आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा नवम्बर, 1977 में मैमर्स नालीकूल (प्रा०) लि० के कारखानों तथा मुख्य कार्यालय की, प्रबन्ध निदेशक श्री के० गुटेरिया, भूतपूर्व सचिव श्री ए० सी० गुटेरिया के आवासीय परिसरों की तथा निदेशक श्री एस० बी० सिंह डूंगर के निवास स्थान की भी आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132 के अधीन तलाशी लेने तथा अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाही की।

इस कार्यवाही के कारण, 1.8 लाख रुपये की नकदी के अलावा बड़ी संख्या में लेख, पुस्तकें और दस्तावेज भी पकड़े गये हैं। छः लाकरों को भी सील किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कृषि विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा वितरित की गई धन राशि

4233. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छबड़ा, राजस्थान में कृषि विकास तथा विकास कार्यों के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कितनी धनराशि वितरित की गई है और इससे लाभान्वित होने वाली प्रमुख परियोजनायें कौन-कौन सी हैं ?

बित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच०एम० पटेल) : राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में छबड़ा में, अवस्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक की एक शाखा द्वारा दिए गये कुल अग्रिमों की राशि जून, 1977 के अन्त जून में 10 लाख रुपये थी। मुख्य रूप से अग्रिम इस क्षेत्र के थोक और खुदरा व्यापार की शृंखला आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए दिये गये थे।

**Bilateral Agreement with Canada
regarding Air India Services**

4284. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Air India is pressing the Government to initiate talks with the Canadian Government to draw up a bilateral agreement to provide the air line with frequencies from Paris to Toronto for seven additional services across Atlantic;

(b) how far this Ministry has taken up the Air India's representation with the Canadian Government; and

(c) whether the bilateral talks have been initiated or not and when this bilateral agreement is expected?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Air India took up with Government, the question of initiating talks with the Canadian Government for concluding a bilateral air services agreement to enable Air India to operate to Toronto. The question was taken up with the Government of Canada who have not so far responded favourably. The matter is being pursued. The number of services to be operated to Canada and the points through which such services will be operated will be decided when talks are held with the Canadian Government.

Income Tax Raids since 1st April, 1977

4285. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many smugglers have been arrested under MISA since 1st April, 1977;

(b) the details of income tax raids conducted since 1st April, 1977 and how much unaccounted assets have been recovered in all such cases; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check the smuggling and expansion of black money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) 100 persons have been detained since 1.4.1977 to 3.12.1977 pursuant to orders of detention issued under the provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (COFE POSA).

(b) Search and seizure operations were conducted in 271 cases between 1st April, 1977 and 31st October, 1977. Assets of the value of Rs. 164.82 lakhs were seized.

(c) Government have launched a three-pronged attack to check smuggling by strengthening the preventive and enforcement machinery, resorting to selective use of the provisions of the COFE POSA Act, 1974 and by taking appropriate economic measures to increase the availability of the sensitive items at reasonable rates.

An integrated approach is now being made by the Direct Taxes authorities to counter tax evasion through collection of intelligence, investigation, scrutiny of accounts and searches. Some of the notable features of Income Tax Department's drive against black money are: thorough and systematic surveys for discovering new assessee; streamlining of machinery for collection, collation and dissemination of useful information amongst the assessing officers; making the Intelligence Wing a more effective tool in bringing tax evaders to book; training of officers in processing potential prosecution cases and an intensive programme for educating the tax payers.

Participation of Poland in Equity in India

4286. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland is considering to participate in equity in India;

(b) whether the proposal is being considered by the both countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The reference is presumably to the proposal made by M/s. Kelvinator of India Limited to collaborate with M/s. Rybex, a Polish Government Fishing Company. The proposal is for the manufacture of marine products for an annual capacity of 8400 tonnes, with an export obligation of not less than 60 per cent of the value of total catches. In the Indian company, the Polish Company will hold 40 per cent equity. Approval of the Government of India has been granted for this collaboration.

पांडीचेरी और मंसूर में युवा होटलों का निर्माण

4287. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांडीचेरी और मंसूर युवा होटलों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो उनकी आवास क्षमता कितनी है और उनके निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार की ऐसे युवा होटलों का अन्य पहाड़ी स्थानों पर भी निर्माण करने की योजना है और यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पांडीचेरी तथा मंसूर में युवा होस्टल भवनों का निर्माण कार्य चालू है तथा इनके 1978 तक पूरा हो जाने की बाणा है। इन युवा होस्टलों में प्रत्येक की आवास क्षमता 46 शय्यायें होंगी।

इन परियोजनाओं पर अब तक खर्च की गयी राशि इस प्रकार है।

रुपए

पांडीचेरी	62,143.00
मंसूर	6,661.00

(ख) उपर्युक्त दो परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त फिलहाल देश में पहाड़ी स्टेशनों सहित 15 अन्य स्थानों पर युवा होस्टल हैं, तथा शिलांग में भी एक युवा होस्टल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है।

अनुसूचित विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए परमिट

4288. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में उन व्यवितियों और फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको अनुसूचित विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए सरकार द्वारा परमिट दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने परमिटधारियों को परिचालन के संबंध में प्रशिक्षण भी दिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में किसी भी व्यक्ति या फर्म को अनुसूचित विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए कोई परमिट जारी नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शिविर स्थलों पर पेय जल की सुविधाएं

4289. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शिविर स्थलों पर पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना पर कितना व्यय होगा और यह योजना किन-किन स्थानों पर क्रियान्वित की जाएगी ?

स्पष्टता और गुणवत्ता विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। देश में विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित जिविर स्थानों में प्रदान की जाने वाली बहुत सी सुविधाओं में से पाने का पानी भी एक है। इस वर्ष बुजराहो, पणजी, पुष्कर तथा अमृतसर में चार जिविर स्थल स्थापित करने का इरादा है जिनमें से प्रत्येक की लागत में पर्यटन विभाग के योगदान का अंश 1.80 लाख रुपए होगा।

Export of Salt, Cotton yarn and Cotton to Nepal

4290. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to export salt, cotton yarn and certain types of cotton to Nepal; and

(b) if so, whether the exports of these commodities are allowed to other countries also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) (i) Regarding Salt:—Yes, Sir.

(ii) Regarding Cotton Yarn:—A quantity of 500 MT has been allowed to be exported upto 31-12-1977.

(iii) Regarding certain types of cotton:—The export regime mentioned in reply to (b) applies.

(b) Export of salt to all countries except Nepal is banned. As regards cotton yarn, its export in all varieties and in all counts (except folded cotton yarn of 3 ply and higher ply and tyre

cord yarn) is banned. In the case of certain inferior varieties of cotton like Assam Commillas, Zodas, etc. which have no spinnable values export is permitted under Open General Licence.

Sale of Iron, Steel, Cement and Coal to different Countries

4291. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron, steel, cement and coal are sold at different prices to different countries; and

(b) if so, the prices thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices at which exports are made differ from destination to destination, depending upon the international market situation, competition faced by an item in the country of import and the sea freight involved. It would not be in the commercial interests of the country to disclose the export prices.

3-Star Hotel on Hussain Sagar at Hyderabad

4293. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government wanted assistance to construct 3-Star Hotel on the side of Hussain Sagar at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, whether the Government has given assistance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. Andhra Pradesh State Government has not asked for any assistance to construct 3-Star Hotel on the side of Hussain Sagar at Hyderabad.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans and advances granted by Nationalised Banks

4204. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loans and advances granted by the nationalised banks from April, 1977 to end of November, 1977;

(b) the names of the persons and the business industrialist to whom this loan was granted;

(c) whether any directive was issued to the nationalised banks for modification of laws in granting the loan;

(d) if so, the details of the changes; and

(e) how many applications are pending with these nationalised banks for granting loans for the next year or this year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Firm and detailed data regarding deployment of bank credit during the period after end-March 1977 have not yet become available. However, data based on quick estimates of the scheduled commercial banks on broad sectoral flow of credit between end-March 1977 and end-September 1977 are set out in Annexures I and II laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1387/77].

It is not, however, possible to apportion the incremental credit among the borrowers, since the increment could be due to various factors such as application of interest, sanctioning of new limits, enhancing of or higher drawals against existing limits etc.

(c) and (d). Public sector banks have been advised to enlarge the flow of credit to neglected sectors in such a manner as to raise their share in the aggregate credit to 33.3 per cent by March, 1979. They have also been

advised to improve their credit deployment so as to have a credit: Deposit ratio of at least 60 per cent in their rural and semi-urban branches by the same date. Reserve Bank of India have also advised the banks to charge concessional rates of interest on term loans to small scale industry and to agriculture for minor irrigation and land development and for Dairy Farming, Poultry, Fisheries, Horticulture etc. and direct individual loans not exceeding Rs. 2500 each to 'small farmers', granted after January 1, 1978.

(e) A statistical reporting system for collection of data relating to applications for loans pending with the branches is yet in a formative stage.

पर्यटकों को आयात शुल्क की अदायगी करने अथवा बिना आयात शुल्क के सामान लाने की अनुमति

4295. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटकों को आयात शुल्क की अदायगी करके अथवा बिना आयात शुल्क के अपने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए अथवा देश के लोगों लिए कितने मूल्य के और किस-किस सामान को अपने साथ लाने की अनुमति है ; और

(ख) किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात निषिद्ध है और यदि वे उन्हें अपने साथ लाते हैं, तो कितना शुल्क और जुर्माना देना पड़ता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) कोई पर्यटक अपने असबाब के रूप में ऐसी वस्तुओं को सीमा शुल्क से मुक्त भारत में ला सकता है जो पर्यटक असबाब नियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत आती हों और उनमें उल्लिखित शर्तें पूरी होती हों। पर्यटक असबाब नियम, 1958 की एक प्रति अनुबन्ध 'क' पर है। [अन्वयाख्य में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या 1388/77]।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय मूल का पर्यटक, 1971 की आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण सार्वजनिक सूचना सं० 13 के पैरा 2 (ग) में सूचीबद्ध वस्तुओं को शुल्क की अदायगी करके भी आयात कर सकता है, जिसके संगत उद्धरणों की एक प्रति अनुबन्ध 'ख' पर है। [अध्यात्म में रखा गया। रेजिष्ट्र संख्या 1388/77]।

(ख) पर्यटक असबाब नियम अथवा 1971 की आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण सार्वजनिक सूचना सं० 13 के अन्तर्गत नहीं आने वाली वस्तुओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दांडिक कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शुल्क भी वसूल किया जाता है। यात्री असबाब में वस्तुओं पर शुल्क की सामान्य दर 120 प्रतिशत है।

गांधी नेत्र चिकित्सालय, अलीगढ़ को प्राप्त विदेशी धन

4296. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा उनको प्राप्त विदेशी धन के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी दी जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन अथवा पांच वर्षों में गांधी नेत्र चिकित्सालय, अलीगढ़ को प्रत्येक विदेशी संस्था और व्यक्ति से, देश-वार, कितना विदेशी धन प्राप्त हुआ ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां विदेशी मुद्रा अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम 1976 के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक संस्था को, जिसका कोई निश्चित सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, धार्मिक अथवा सामाजिक कार्यक्रम होता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार को निर्धारित रीति के अनुसार उसके द्वारा विदेशों से प्राप्त अंशदान के संबंध में सूचना देनी होती है।

(ख) 5 अगस्त, 1976 को विदेशी मुद्रा अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम के लागू हो जाने के बाद से गांधी नेत्र अस्पताल, अलीगढ़ को अंशदान के रूप में विदेशों से जो राशि प्राप्त हुई है, उसका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

विदेशी संस्थाओं के नाम (राशि रुपये में)

1. मिसरियोर, पश्चिम जर्मनी (भारत-जर्मनी समाज सेवा समिति, नई दिल्ली के द्वारा)	1,94,965. 10
2. आपरेशन आईसाईट युनिवर्सल, एल्बटा, कनाडा	1,98,886. 25
जोड़	3,93,851. 35

फटे पुराने नोट बदलने का काम करने वाली संस्थाएं

4297. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो इस समय कटे-फटे नोटों को बदलने का काम दिलचस्पी से कर रही हैं और कितनी संस्थाओं को यह काम करने का अधिकार दे रखा है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि जिला मुख्यालयों में स्टेट बैंक कटे-फटे नोटों को नहीं बदलने और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों को अधिकृत कर दिया गया है कि वे थोड़े कटे-फटे नोटों को और

वो टुकड़ों में फटे हुए नोटों को जिनके दोनों टुकड़े एक ही नोट के भाग के रूप में साफ तौर से दिखाई देते हों बदलने की सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करें। इसके अतिरिक्त डाकतार के कार्यालयों और रेल विभाग से भी यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे भी थोड़े कटे-फटे और बहुत मीले नोटों को भुगतान लेते समय स्वीकार कर लिया करें। तथापि अधिक कटे फटे नोटों को उनकी जांच किये जाने और भुगतान के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भुवनेश्वर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, गीहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर कानपुर, मद्रास, नागपुर, नई दिल्ली और पटना स्थित कार्यालयों को भेजना पड़ेगा या वहां प्रस्तुत करना पड़ता है, बशर्ते कि वे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (नोट वापसी) नियम 1975 के अन्तर्गत 'भुगतान के लिये ग्राह्य हों'।

(ख) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा मीले और कटे-फटे नोटों को अस्वीकार करने की शिकायतें कभी कभी मिलती रहती हैं। उन शिकायतों पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक विचार करता है और वह संबंधित बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालयों को जनता के लिए नोट तबदीली की आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की सिफारिश करता है।

कटे-फटे नोट

4298. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बाड़ों पर नोट रखते समय अव्यवस्थित ढंग से मूराख किये जाने के कारण नोट बहुत जल्दी कट-फट जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है कि उसके परिणामस्वरूप नोट न फटें ;

(ग) क्या रिजर्व बैंक को कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि पांच रुपए और इससे अधिक

मूल्य के नोटों की छपाई के समय एक साथ पंच किया जाना चाहिए जिससे नोट न फटें ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) नए नोटों के पैकेटों की सिलाई करेंसी और बैंक नोट छापने वाले प्रेसों में एक समान ढंग से स्टील की पतली नार से मशीनों द्वारा की जाती है, और इससे नोट खराब नहीं होते। किन्तु बैंकों, वाणिज्यिक संगठनों और सामान्य जनता के द्वारा इनका प्रयोग किये जाने के बाद नोटों के पैकेटों की लापरवाही से सिलाई और स्टैप-लिंग किये जाने की प्रक्रिया में नोट कुछ खराब हो जाते हैं पर इसको रोका नहीं जा सकता।

(ग) और (घ). छापने के समय नोटों में दो छेद करने का एक मुझाव मिला था, ताकि उन छेदों में डोरी डाल कर बांधा जा सके परन्तु इसको उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि नोटों के छेदों में डोरी डालने और फिर प्रत्येक पैकेट को बांधने का कार्य कठिन और समय खपाने वाला है और इसके अलावा नोटों के खराब होने की फिर भी सम्भावना रहेगी क्योंकि नोटों के लगातार प्रयोग के दौरान यह छेद और ज्यादा बड़े हो जायेंगे।

Ban on Export of Food items and essential Raw Materials

4299. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would like to impose ban on the export of food items and essential raw materials like sugar, raw cotton, rice, hides and skins, iron ore, iron and steel, cement, fruits and vegetables and meat;

(b) whether exports of such items would be allowed only in case of

availability of domestic surpluses; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). There is already ban on the exports of vegetables (including onions), raw cotton, hides & skins raw. The supply position in regard to iron ore is comfortable. As regards other items there is no proposal to ban the exports. But their exports are regulated keeping in view their availability and domestic demand.

Credit Facilities to Small Farmers by Nationalised Banks

4300. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directive to the nationalised banks to see that the people in villages particularly small farmers enjoyed credit facilities with a view to changing the socio-economic condition in the country-side; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the primacy of the development of rural areas, Government have asked the public sector banks to deploy about 60 per cent of the deposits mobilized through their rural and semi-urban branches in these areas itself. The Government has also asked the banks to ensure that by March, 1979, 33½ per cent of their total advances should be made to the priority and neglected sectors including agriculture. Under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, banks have been asked to ensure that at least 2/3rd of their total advances are

made through their rural and semi-urban branches and that at least 1/3rd of the total advances under the scheme are given to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to enlarge the coverage by banks in rural areas, banks will have to open 4 offices in unbanked rural centres to be able to open 1 office each in a metropolitan/port town and banked centre. Banks have also been advised to ensure that each unbanked community development block in the country is provided with a bank office by the end of June 1978. 48 Regional Rural Banks have been set up by the Government, specially to meet the credit requirements of the small/marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the rural population.

Guidelines for Opening of Branches by Nationalised Banks

4301. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any guidelines in regard to the opening of branches by nationalised banks;

(b) whether Government are aware that several branches of banks are being opened within short distances of each other even in small towns entailing colossal waste of resources and effort; and

(c) whether any restraint is to be enforced in such extension activities while at the same time encouraging expansion of facilities to the maximum to remote regions in the country-side?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) While selecting places for branch opening, banks have been advised to give priority to centres in unbanked community development blocks/block head-

quarters and districts/tribal areas where the population coverage of rural and semi-urban branches is relatively poor. Banks have also been advised that while drawing up their branch expansion programmes, they should give priority to centres identified as growth centres by the State Government.

(b) and (c). Instances of branches of banks being opened in close proximity have occurred in certain localities of urban/metropolitan/port towns, mainly due to commercial importance and business potential in these localities and paucity of suitable accommodation at these centres. To curb this tendency, Reserve Bank has stipulated that, in residential localities in Metropolitan/Port Towns and urban centres, banks should maintain a minimum distance of 400 metres from the nearest existing branch. In other localities also banks have been advised not to open branches in a building which has another branch functioning in or opposite or adjacent to it.

To ensure that the banks open more branches at unbanked rural centres, Reserve Bank has stipulated that beginning with January 1, 1977, a bank will have to open 4 branches at unbanked rural centres to be entitled to open a branch each at a metropolitan and a banked centre.

Removal of Wide Disparities in the rates of Commodities Supplied to U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and European Countries

4302. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the prices realised in terms of rupees per unit of export of commodities like tea, coffee, cashewnut, Coir and Corn products, etc. to countries like U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and European Countries during the past five years; and

(b) what steps are being taken to remove the wide disparities, wherever they exist in the rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) By and large the average Unit value realisation does not differ substantially from one country to another because the prices offered by the importing countries for particular items are determined by a combination of factors viz., quality of the product, terms of contract, timing of exports, mode of payment, nature of demand and supply situation at that particular time.

Statement

"Average Unit value for Exports (F.O.B.)"

Sl. No.	Commodity	Country	Unit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	TEA:		Rs. P. Kg.					
	U. K.	.		7.79	6.98	7.68	8.38	10.13
	U. S. A.	.		7.09	7.41	8.39	10.83	12.59
	U.S.S.R.	.		8.19	8.70	12.28	12.43	13.36
	W. Germany	.		10.50	11.94	14.80	16.51	15.78
2.	COFFEE:		Rs. P. Kg.					
	U. K.	.		7.29	11.94	10.62	13.03	22.00
	U. S. A.	.		6.39	8.10	8.30	10.27	23.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	U. S. S. R.		5.18	16.20	10.68	10.90	20.90
	W. Germany		8.52	14.73	10.19	10.91	26.70
3. CASHEW KERNELS: Rs. P. Kg.							
	U. K.		10.39	13.67	15.90	17.82	21.21
	U. S. A.		10.78	13.89	17.17	17.03	21.09
	U. S. S. R.		9.98	14.71	18.33	17.37	18.76
	W. Germany		8.93	11.44	15.00	18.81	18.44
4. COIR & COIR PRODUCTS: Rs. P. T.							
	U. K.		3641	5961	5124	6807	6800
	U. S. A.		2932	3198	4000	4976	5333
	U. S. S. R.		3787	5140	5362	6302	7500
	W. Germany		3090	3265	4524	5955	5500

NOTE : Average unit value of exports has been derived by dividing value by quantity.

SOURCE : D. Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India. (D.G.C.I. & S.)

जीवन बीमा निगम तथा यूनाइटेड फायर एण्ड जनरल इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

4393. श्री महीलाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, यूनाइटेड फायर एण्ड जनरल इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बीमा कम्पनियों में, कम्पनी-वार विभिन्न श्रेणियों/वर्गों में काम करने वाले पदनाम-वार कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उन में से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के पदनाम-वार कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उन की प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इन कम्पनियों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को भर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इनमें कोटा भरने के लिये सरकार ने क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की है अथवा कर रही है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (जी एच० एम० पटेल) : (क)

	अधिकारी	विकास कर्मचारी	लिपिक	अन्य
'नेशनल'	757	1146	4025	1050
'न्यू इण्डिया'	796	1668	3881	706
साधारण बीमा निगम	79	—	156	33
'यूनाइटेड इण्डिया'	970	1319	4034	1143
'ओरियंटल'	1187	1292	4280	1110
जोड़	3789	5425	16376	4042
जीवन बीमा निगम	4086	7356	36719	7997
कुल जोड़	7875	12781	53095	12039

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियां/ अनुसूचित जनजातियां (प्रतिशत आंकड़े कोष्ठकों में दिए गए हैं)

	अधिकारी	विकास कर्मचारी	लिपिक	अन्य
'नेशनल'	—(—)	21(1.8)	68(1.6)	33(3.1)
'न्यू इंडिया'	2(0.3)	—(—)	49(1.3)	31(4.3)
साधारण बीमा निगम	1(1.2)	—(—)	12(7.6)	10(30)
'यूनाइटेड इंडिया'	1(0.1)	1(0.8)	170(4.2)	98(8.5)
'ओरियंटल'	—(—)	2(0.06)	124(2.9)	110(9.3)
जीवन बीमा निगम	23(0.5)	50(0.68)	1335(3.6)	1327(17)

(ग) और (घ) . जीवन बीमा निगम 1965 से और उस के बाद अपनी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों / अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखता आ रहा है । जीवन बीमा व्यवसाय का 1956 में राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देने के बाद विभिन्न घेड़ों में कर्मचारी तत्कालीन जीवन बीमा कंपनियों से ही लिये गये थे जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों / अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी । सब से पहले जीवन बीमा निगम ने 1965 में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखना शुरू किया था । लेकिन चूंकि 1965-66 से 1975-76 तक प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की सीधी भर्ती नहीं की गयी इसलिए जीवन बीमा निगम की प्रथम श्रेणी की सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों / अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका । प्रथम श्रेणी की सेवा में सीधी भर्ती पिछले वर्ष में फिर शुरू की गई है और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पद सुरक्षित रखने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । जहां तक दूसरी श्रेणी के पदों (विकास अधिकारियों) की भर्ती का संबंध है, इस संबंध के लिए चुनाव ग्राम नीर में सफल एजेंटों में से किया जाता है निगम ने अपने क्षेत्रीय और प्रभागीय कार्यालयों को अनुरोध जारी किये हैं कि वे बीमा एजेंटों के रूप में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों को अधिक से अधिक संख्या में लेने का प्रयत्न करें ताकि निकट भविष्य में विकास अधिकारियों के इस संवर्ग में नियुक्ति के लिए इन जातियों से संबंधित उपयुक्त प्रत्याशी पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध हो सकें । निगम की सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को लेने की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए निगम ने निम्नलिखित विशेष उपाय अपनाए हैं : —

(i) चुनाव के तीनों चरणों अर्थात् (1) पात्रता, (2) भर्ती-पूर्व परीक्षा, और (3) इंटरव्यू में से प्रत्येक पर 10 प्रतिशत अंकों की छूट ;

(ii) उच्च आयु सीमा में 5 वर्ष की छूट ।

(iii) अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार का अलग इंटरव्यू ;

(iv) इंटरव्यू के लिए बुलाए गए उम्मीदवारों को यात्रा भत्ते की प्रतिपूर्ति ;

(v) ग्राम चयन के समय संतोषजनक संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के न मिलने की स्थिति में तदर्थ भर्ती की जाती है ।

(vi) पदोन्नति के मामलों में स्थानों के आरक्षण और अन्य गियायतों का विस्तार ; और

(vii) आरक्षण आदेशों के प्रभावकारी क्रियान्वयन के लिए सम्पर्क अधिकारी को नियुक्ति ।

साधारण बीमा व्यवसाय के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद विभिन्न साधारण बीमा कंपनियों को पूरी तरह एकीकृत होने में कुछ समय लगा और उन्हें एकीकृत आधार पर 1965 में ही काम करना शुरू किया है । साधारण बीमा निगम और उसकी महायक कंपनियों के अधिकारण कर्मचारी 100 में अधिक बीमा कंपनियों से आए हैं, जो आरक्षण संबंधी किन्हीं नियमों का पालन नहीं करती थी । साधारण बीमा निगम से अपने भर्ती नियमों अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों के लिए खाली पदों के 20 प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित रखने की व्यवस्था की है

Remittances made by M/s Cadbury India Limited

4304. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total paid up capital of M/s. Cadbury India Limited, a foreign multi-National firm operating in India, as in 1948 and 1976;

(b) profits earned by the company year-wise from 1960-61 to 1976-77;

(c) total remittances made by the company under each head, year-wise, from 1970-71 to 1976-77;

(d) whether the company had been charged with violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and if so, what are the details;

(e) what action if any has been taken against the company; and

(f) whether the Government is considering to put a curb on the remittances by the company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The paid up capital of M/s. Cadbury India Limited was Rs. 3.24 lakhs and Rs. 12.96 lakhs respectively in 1948 and 1976.

(b) The profits earned by the company are as follows:

Year	Profit after tax (Rs. in lakhs.)
1	2
1960	6.7
1961	10.6
1962	8.3
1963	13.2
1964	16.9
1965	15.9
1966	16.3
1967	14.0
1968	19.2
1969	26.6

1	2
1970	28.6
1971	23.7
1972	25.5
1973	26.7
1974	15.5
1975	39.9
1976	41.4

(c) Except in 1973 when the company remitted Rs. 9.6 lakhs as dividend, no other remittance was made during the period.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

Discouragement to Small Savings by Grindlays Banks

4305. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of adoption of practices for discouraging small savings, Grindlays Bank have rendered surplus substantial number of their staff;

(b) if so, whether the functioning of Grindlays Bank has been according to the projected views of Government and the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation so as to encourage small savings in the country keeping in view the attitude of Grindlays Banking.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) While the number of Savings Bank Accounts in its offices in the Eastern Region are reported to have come down from 1,53,600 from end December, 1976 to 1,46,000 as at the end of June, 1977,

showing a decline of 7600 accounts, the Grindlays Bank has contended that the main factors determining the number of their employees are the volume of their business and the number of transactions. The Reserve Bank have reported that no retrenchment of staff has been made by the Bank.

(b) and (c). Neither the Government nor the Reserve Bank have issued any directions to the Grindlays Bank regarding the operations of Savings Bank Accounts. However, as the rules of the Bank are stricter than those of other banks and could give rise to an impression that it is deliberately trying to serve the affluent to the exclusion of the common man, the Reserve Bank have recently advised the Bank's Regional Director of South East Asia to review the position.

savings Bank and Fixed Deposit Accounts in Grindlays Bank

4306. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Grindlays Bank, which functions under the overall directions of the Reserve Bank of India, has driven away small customers by raising the minimum balances maintainable in Savings Bank and Fixed Deposits Accounts and also by resorting to method of charging exorbitant penal charges from small depositors for slightest infringement of the rules and by increasing incidental postal charges etc. which are realisable from the customers;

(b) if so, whether it is in violation of the directions given by the Reserve Bank of India as a condition precedent for their carrying on business in India; and

(c) what remedial steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Re-

serve Bank of India have reported that according to the information furnished to them by the Grindlays Bank, the Grindlays Bank has raised minimum balances for opening Savings Bank Accounts and has stipulated Rs. 2500 as the minimum balance for opening fixed deposit accounts. However, according to the information furnished by the Bank to the Reserve Bank it does not levy any penalty charges for violation of rules regarding operations of Savings Bank Accounts or Savings Deposit Accounts nor does it levy any incidental charges on Savings Bank Accounts. In respect of Savings Deposit Accounts, the Bank's rules provided that if the balance in an account falls below Rs. 250 during a half-year, it may levy Rs. 10 or more as incidental charges in that account for that half-year depending on the work involved in maintaining the account. As regards postal charges, the Reserve Bank have reported that they have no information whether such charges are recovered from the Bank's customers but that it is generally the practice of banks to recover actual postal charges incurred by them on behalf of their customers.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank has not issued any directions to Grindlays Bank regarding operations of Savings and Fixed Deposit Accounts. However, as the rules of the Bank are stricter than those of other banks and could give rise to an impression that it is deliberately trying to serve the affluent to the exclusion of the common man, Reserve Bank have recently advised the Bank's Regional Director of South East Asia to review the position.

Remittances by various Foreign Controlled Companies

4307. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) original and current paid up capital of the following foreign-controlled companies viz. Union Carbide, ITC, Hindustan Lever, Cadbury India, Colgate-Palmolive and National and Grindlays Bank; and

(b) total amount remitted by each of these companies, under each head; viz. profit, dividend, interest, royalty technical fee and head office and

administrative expenses, year-wise, from 1970 to 1976?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL):

(a) Original and Current Paid up Capital of Foreign Controlled Companies.

Name of the Company	Date of Incorporation in India	Original share capital	Current paid-up share capital as on 31-12-76	Remarks
		Rs.	Rs.	
1. Union Carbide India Ltd., Calcutta	20-6-1934	20,040	18,42,75,000	
2. I.T. C. Ltd., Calcutta.	24-8-1910	4,16,00,000	18,05,00,000	
3. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay	17-10-1933	28,00,000	16,85,29,550	
4. Cadbury India Ltd., Bombay	19-7-1948	3,24,100	12,96,100	
5. Colgate-Palmolive India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	23-9-1937	1,50,000	1,50,000	
6. National and Grindlays Bank	It is a Branch, hence no equity.			

(b) Remittances made by Foreign-Controlled companies from 1970 to 1976.

(In Rupees)

	Dividend	Tech. Know how fees	Royalties	Head office expenses
1. Union Carbide India Ltd.				
1970-71	29,75,588	99,04,088	2,54,348	..
1971-72	96,90,465	45,12,186	1,60,447	
1972-73	1,23,16,670	28,35,022	1,50,836	
1973-74	1,20,32,676	2,18,639		
1974-75	56,13,801	54,63,911	..	
1975-76	96,67,167	61,95,159	1,48,080	
2. I. T. C.				
1970-71	1,43,60,994	..		
1971-72	76,90,392			
1972-73	2,27,33,704	..		
1973-74	..	..	..	..
1974-75	..	..		
1975-76	59,03,866	..	..	

			Dividend	Tech. Know how fees	Royalties	Head office expenses
3. Hindustan Lever Ltd.						
	1970-71	. .	1,29,22,956		..	..
	1971-72		73,87,037		..	..
	1972-73	. .	1,45,66,863	..	..	..
	1973-74	. .	6,42,136			..
	1974-75	. .	1,00,38,798			..
	1975-76		71,33,658			..
4. Cadbury Fry, India Ltd.						
	1970-71	. . }				..
	1971-72	. . }				..
	1972-73	. . }				..
	1973-74	. }	9,66,973			..
	1974-75	. }				..
	1975-76	. }			..	..
5. Colgate-Palmolive Ltd.						
	1970-71	. .	26,16,075		84,375	
	1971-72		54,71,527		1,12,700	
	1972-73		57,37,002			
	1973-74	. }				
	1974-75	. }				
	1975-76		13,11,111			..
6. National & Grindlays Bank Ltd.						
	1970-71		90,69,000			1,05,31,624
	1971-72		90,90,194		..	
	1972-73		1,95,82,087			..
	1973-74		92,24,728			..
	1974-75		35,41,924			
	1975-76	. .	75,49,748	..	..	..

झालावाड़ से भिवानी मण्डी (राजस्थान) तक के क्षेत्र में अफीम के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

4308. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ से भिवानी मण्डी (राजस्थान) तक के क्षेत्र में अफीम का

उत्पादन करने के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनेक शिकायतें हैं ;

(ख) क्या अफीम के पीछों की कीड़ों से रक्षा करने के लिये छिड़काव करने वाली मशीनों के संबंध में धांधली करने की भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ खान अमरोहा) : (क) से (ग). सरकार की कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं, जिन में काश्तकारों को अफीम उगाने के लाइसेंस जारी करने के मिलमिले में भ्रष्टाचार, परेशानी करने आदि का आरोप लगाया गया है। परन्तु, तत्काल उपचारी उपाय किये गये थे। अफीम की काश्त का लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए छिड़काव मशीन की खरीद विषयक शर्त भी वापस ले ली गयी थी। शिकायतों में निहित विभिन्न आरोपों को, इस समय नार्कोटिक्स विभाग के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

Schemes for Extension of Services by Air India and Indian Airlines

4309. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India and Indian Airlines are working out schemes for extending their services as reported in the Economic Times of 24th November 1977; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as follows:

INDIAN AIRLINES

The plan projections of Indian Airlines are still under finalisation. In the meanwhile, with the introduction of 3 new Boeing 737 aircraft, Indian Airlines services are proposed to be augmented as follows:

(i) New Services

- Calcutta/Jorhat/Dibrugarh/Calcutta (IC-213/214) thrice a week.
- Delhi/Nagpur/Hyderabad/Nagpur/Delhi (IC-516/515) to operate daily.

— Nagpur will be a halt on the daily Bombay/Calcutta service (IC-175/176).

— Calcutta-Patna-Calcutta (IC-207/208) thrice a week introduced with effect from 15-11-1977.

(ii) Increase in frequencies

— Additional daily frequency on the Bombay/Trivandrum route (IC-532/531).

— On Calcutta/Gauhati/Imphal (IC-217/218) from four days a week to five days a week. On remaining two days the service will operate as Calcutta/Gauhati/Dibrugarh.

— Increase in frequency to Jabalpur and Raipur on IC-469/470 from two times a week to three times a week.

— On Calcutta/Hyderabad/Bangalore (IC-269/270) from five days a week to daily.

— On Delhi/Kathmandu (IC 413/414) from thrice weekly to six days a week (introduced with effect from 15th November 1977).

— IC-137/138 will operate daily on the sector Bombay/Keshod/Porbander.

— Daily halt at Kanpur on service IC-411/412.

(iii) Replacement of Turbo-prop by Boeing-737 aircraft

— On Bombay/Hyderabad route (IC-117/118) the ten frequencies per week with the Caravelle will be replaced by twice daily service with Boeing-737.

— Calcutta/Agartala (IC-235/236) Boeing-737 to replace the F-27.

— Bombay/Karachi (IC-131/132) Boeing-737 to replace the Caravelle.

- Bombay/Bhavnagar (IC-135/136) Boeing-737 to replace HS-748.
- Trivandrum/Colombo (IC-507/508) Boeing-737 to replace HS-748.
- Bombay/Mangalore/Bombay (IC-159/160) Boeing-737 to replace HS-748.
- Bombay/Goa/Bangalore (IC-523/524) Boeing-737 to be replaced by Caravelle.

AIR-INDIA

Capacity expansion and additional aircraft acquisition programme for the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans are being drawn up. During the period for which the plans are currently being drawn up, Air-India envisages the opening of a new route to the United States via a continental gateway, commencement of operations to Canada and the commencement of operations to Lusaka (Zambia). Air-India is also examining the feasibility of opening a new route, across the Pacific during the seventh plan period.

Refund Claims of Income Tax by Individuals, Firms and Limited Companies in Ahmedabad and Calcutta

4310. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the individuals, firms and limited companies in Ahmedabad and Calcutta who have claimed the refund of income-tax amounts of over Rs. 1 lakh during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and so far during the year 1977-78,

(b) the amount of interest payable in respect of these claims and the rate at which interest is calculated thereon; and

(c) the particulars as aforesaid in respect of (a) as per the records of the Department?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The information will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Payment of income tax by film stars

4311. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the film actors and actresses and the film artistes who have not deposited income tax dues for the assessment year 1976-77; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to realise the income tax dues from them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The requisite information is not readily available; it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Air strips in Kolhapur

4312. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: SHRI R. S. MANE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) what is the progress of construction work of airstrips in Kolhapur; and

(b) when is the work likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The existing airstrip at Kolhapur is suitable for operations with light aircraft. The Civil Aviation

Department have no plans, at present, for development of the airstrip, for operations with bigger aircraft.

Seizures made by Income Tax Authorities from the residence of Shri Chiranji Lal of New Delhi

4313. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were conducted at several places in Delhi, Aligarh and other places by Income Tax authorities in May, June and August, 1973 on the basis of information given by Shri G. S. Bassi of New Delhi;

(b) whether an amount of Rupees Two lakhs Twenty thousand was seized from the residence of Shri Chiranji Lal of New Delhi;

(c) whether his assessment has been reopened and completed; and

(d) whether the informer was paid his due reward?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Following information given by Shri G. S. Bassi, search and seizure operations were conducted in December, 1973 at the premises of Shri Chiranji Lal and others of the Ansal Group. These resulted in seizure of cash of Rs. 2.2 lakhs, including Rs. 40,000 from the residence of Shri Chiranji Lal, along with a large number of books of account and documents.

(c) Assessments for the assessment years 1970-71 and 1971-72 were reopened in the case of Shri Chiranji Lal. These have been completed.

(d) The informer has so far been paid Rs. 2,700. The admissibility of further reward will be considered as soon as the extra tax attributable to the information furnished by the informer is realised.

Bombay-Jamnagar Flight Curtailed

4314. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one flight from Bombay/Jamnagar has been curtailed;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this has caused discontent in Jamnagar particularly this being a city having developed industries and having three defence units, and

(c) whether in view of (b) above, Government propose to restore the flight and if so when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The service which had to be curtailed due to reduction in aircraft resources because of industrial unrest is being restored very shortly.

Appeals pending in Income Tax Department

4315. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many appeals were pending in Income Tax Department at the end of June, 1977; and

(b) how many appellate Commissioners were appointed as direct recruits and what background knowledge is expected of them for delivering judgments over very intricate taxation laws?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). 2,80,102 appeals were pending in the Income-tax Department at the end of June, 1977.

There are at present no Appellate Commissioners of Income-tax. The appeals are heard by Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax.

Appointments to posts of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax are not made by direct recruitment. Out of 190 Assistant Commissioners presently posted as Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, 131 were recruited directly as Income-tax Officers (Group 'A'). Income-tax Officers (Group 'A') with a minimum service of 8 years in the grade are eligible to be considered for promotion as Assistant Commissioners of Income tax. Promotions to these posts are made by selection on merit. This is considered to be sufficient to ensure that officers appointed as Assistant Commissioners, including those posted as Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, are adequately equipped to perform the functions assigned to them.

Appeals pending regarding Customs and Central Excise Cases

4316. **SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many appeals are pending before the Collectors of Customs at various Collectorates and how many appeals are pending before the Board in regard to Customs and Central Excise cases; and

(b) how many Appellate Authorities are entrusted with the disposal of these appeals at the Central Board level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The required information as on 1st November, 1977 is as under:—

Appeals pending with Appellate Collectors of Customs.	11,702
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Appeals pending with Appellate Collectors of the Central Excise	6,440
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TOTAL	18,142
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Appeals pending with Central Board of Excise & Customs

Customs cases	2,701
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Central Excise cases	1,621
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TOTAL	4,322
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(b) Upto 30-9-1975, one Member of the Board was solely concerned with disposal of appeals, both on the customs and Central Excise side. Consequent on the retirement of one of the Members on 30-9-1975 the appeal work was reallocated. At present each of the Members of the Board is entrusted with the disposal of appeals in addition to his other duties.

Pilferage in Customs Godowns

4317. **SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is regular and systematic pilferage from the Customs Godowns;

(b) the quantum of pilferage from the Customs godowns in respect of goods confiscated or detained by the Customs authorities; and

(c) what is the total value of such pilfered goods as on 30th September, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a)
No Sir. There is no regular and systematic pilferage from the Customs Godowns.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

माल की रेलवे रसीद को बैंक से छुड़ाना

4318. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अनेक काला बाजार करने वाले व्यक्ति बैंक द्वारा माल की आने वाली रेलवे रसीदों को नकद भुगतान करके प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और इस प्रकार अपने काले धन को सफेद धन में बदलते रहते हैं और काले धन में वृद्धि करते हैं तथा आयकर का अपवचन करने हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बैंकों को यह अनुदेश देगी कि वे बैंक के द्वारा भुगतान करने पर ही रेलवे रसीदें दें ताकि यह भ्रष्टाचार रुक सकें ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). रेल द्वारा भेजे गए माल की किसी खेप को, अधोषित निधियों में से नकद अदायगी करके छुड़ाये जाने के कारण अधोषित निधियां तब तक अपने आप "सफेद धन" में परिवर्तित नहीं होंगी जब तक कि उक्त-लेन-देनों को बही-खातों में दर्ज नहीं किया जायेगा । आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 40-क की उप-धारा (3) में ऐसे किसी वर्ष के लिए छूट नहीं देने की व्यवस्था है जिस के

सम्बन्ध में 2,500 रुपये से अधिक रकम की अदायगी रेखित बैंक द्वारा अथवा रेल त बैंक ड्राफ्ट से नहीं करके किसी और ढंग से की जाती है । यह व्यवस्था तब तक लागू रहती है जब तक कि अदायगी का मामला विनिर्दिष्ट अपवादों के भीतर नहीं आता । इन अपवादों की मतलब समीक्षा की जाती रहती है ।

घड़ियों का आयात

4319. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने घड़ियों का आयात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो, कितने मूल्य का तथा कितनी घड़ियों का आयात किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यह आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । एच० एम० टी० की 5 लाख घड़ियां आयात करने के लिए 6.76 करोड़ रु० का आयात लाइसेंस मंजूर किया गया है ।

(ग) स्वदेशी उत्पादन का वर्तमान स्तर मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

Purchase of gold by Government

4320. SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VACHELA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the quantity of gold purchased by the Government during the last three years, year-wise, from Bharat Gold Mines (Kolar) and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SRHI H. M. PATEL):

The quantity and value of the gold, assessed at I.M.F. rate of Rs. 84.40 per 10 grammes, purchased from Bharat Gold Mines during the past three years is as under:—

Year	Quantity of Gold purchased in fine grammes.	Value at I.M.F. rate of Rs. 84.40 per 10 Gms. of gold.
1974-75 .	1,796.211	Rs. 1,52,34,681
1975-76 .	1,713.754	Rs. 1,45,35,310
1976-77 .	2,211.772	Rs. 1,87,19,438

Doubtful Recoveries of Lakshmi Commercial Bank

4322. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the press report published in Blitz weekly dated the 22nd October, 1977 to the effect that Un-secured loans and overdrafts, benami deals, sale of bank's shares to borrowers under duress, deliberate saddling with bad debts and use of the bank's shares as security to get loans from the same or other banks have left Lakshmi Commercial Bank with doubtful recoveries totalling about Rs. 10 crores; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken note of the allegations.

चीनी, वनस्पति तथा दालों के वितरण में एकरूपता

4323. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समूचे देश में चीनी, वनस्पति और दालों के वितरण में एकरूपता लाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है; और

(ख) ये वस्तुएं किन-किन राज्यों में राशन प्रणाली में वितरित की जाती हैं तथा इन सभी राज्यों में इनके मूल्य एक जैसे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (ख), लेडी चीनी के वितरण के बारे में भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को मनाह दी है कि वे वितरण तंत्र को ऐसा बनायें कि वह 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति को बढ़ाया गई मात्रा के अनुसार चीनी का वितरण करें और ग्रामीण तथा शहरी आबादी के साथ एक ही प्रकार का वर्ताव किया जाय । इस के परिणामस्वरूप, दिसम्बर, 1977 से लेडी चीनी का आबंटन 2.05 लाख मीटरी टन के सामान्य स्तर में बढ़ा कर 2.71 लाख मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है । यह वृद्धि 32 प्रतिशत बनती है । बढ़ाई गई मात्रा के बारे में शन यह है कि वह राज्य सरकारें ग्रामीण तथा शहरी इलाकों के साथ समान वर्ताव करने की नीति अपनारहेगी और वे उन दूसरी बातों को भी लागू करेगी जो उन्हें सूचित की गई है । लेडी चीनी का वितरण सम्पूर्ण देश में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से 2.15 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम के समान खुदरा

मूल्य पर किया जाता है। इस समय बनस्पति तथा दारों का वितरण उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से नहीं किया जाता।

Stocks of Processed MITCO Purchased and Expenditure on Maintenance

4324. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the MITCO is purchasing processed mica from mica dealers at prices ranging from 15 to 40 per cent lower than the market prices of respective grades and quantities and also asking for one quality grade higher to the disadvantage of the weaker section of the trade;

(b) what are the present stocks of processed mica so far purchased by MITCO and what was the value of these stocks at the end of 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(c) what is the annual expenditure on maintenance of these stocks by way of godowning and bank interest on the capital locked up;

(d) is it a fact that most of these stocks of processed mica are not exportable; and

(e) if so, what Government propose to do with these stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir MITCO purchases mica at 15 to 25 per cent below FAS floor prices depending upon the grades, keeping generally in view the minimum likely business of the various items, the overheads and a reasonable margin of profit.

(b) The stocks of processed mica as on 1st April, 1977 were 2133 tonnes. The value of mica stocks with MITCO at the end of 1974-75 and 1975-76 was

Rs. 3.18 crores and 4.80 crores respectively.

(c) The annual expenditure on maintenance of these stocks by way of godown charges, bank interest etc. is estimated at Rs 12.55 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में विभिन्न वर्गों के रिक्त पड़े हुए पदों की संख्या

4325. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके विभाग तथा मंत्रालय में लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क, अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क, सहायकों तथा अनुभाग अधिकारियों के किनारे पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं, और

(ख) उन्हें भरने के लिये सरकार की भावी योजना तथा नीति क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के संवर्ग में लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क ग्रेड में फिलहाल 21 पद रिक्त हैं। अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क, सहायक तथा अनुभाग अधिकारी के ग्रेडों में कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है।

(ख) वर्तमान हिदायतों के अनुसार, 'स्टाफ मिलेक्शन कमीशन' द्वारा ली गयी क्लर्क ग्रेड परीक्षा, 1977 के परिणामों के आधार पर भरने के लिये लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क ग्रेड की 19 रिक्तियां कार्मिक विभाग को सूचित कर दी गयी थीं। जब तक नियमित पदधारी उपलब्ध नहीं हो जाते तब तक वर्तमान मुश्किल को हल करने के लिये कार्मिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग ने लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क के 19 रिक्त पदों में

से 12 पदों को तदर्थ आधार पर भर लेने की सहमति दे दी है। इन रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिये कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी है तथा क्षेत्रीय रोजगार कार्यालय से उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार भेजने के लिये अनुरोध कर दिया गया है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों, सहायकों और अनुभाग अधिकारियों के रिक्त पद

4326. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और विभाग में इस समय निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों, सहायकों और अनुभाग अधिकारियों के कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और

(ख) रिक्त पदों को भरने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति और भावी कार्यक्रम है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एन० पटेल) : (क) एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है।

(ख) इन सभी पदों को प्रांशिक रूप से संघ लोक सेवा आयोग कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ली गई खुली प्रथवा सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के आधार पर प्रथवा पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है। सरकार की नीति यह है कि जब भी योग्य व्यक्ति उपलब्ध होते हैं खाली पदों को भर दिया जाता है, सिवाय इसके कि जब अल्प-काल के लिए उच्चतर पदों पर पदोन्नत व्यक्तियों की सम्भाव्य पदावनतियों को प्रथवा प्रतिनियुक्ति से वापस आने वाले व्यक्तियों को खपाने के लिए कुछ पदों को खाली रखना पड़े।

विवरण

वित्त मंत्रालय व मंत्रालय में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों, सहायकों और अनुभाग अधिकारियों के रिक्त पदों की संख्या

विभाग	निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	सहायक	अनुभाग अधिकारी
1	2	3	4	5
1. प्राथमिक कार्य विभाग	32	6	7	—
2. व्यय विभाग	54	1	19	—
3. राजस्व विभाग	43	4	15	—
योग :	129	11	41	—

* इसमें बीमा नियंत्रक निमला के कार्यालय के खाली पद शामिल नहीं हैं क्योंकि वह कार्यालय समाप्त किया जा रहा है।

Better Lighting arrangement at International Airports for Plane Landing

4327. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government is considering to have better lighting for plane landing at the four international airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) the total expenditure involved; and

(d) what steps are being taken to check the air accidents which are also increasing for the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The International Airports Authority of India have formulated schemes in two phases, for modernisation of visual lighting aids at the four international airports. Under phase I, approach lighting conforming to Category I and VASI at both ends have already been provided on the main runways as well as simple approach lighting on the secondary runways. Old fittings, cables and control equipment are being replaced. There are plans to provide Category II lighting at Delhi and Bombay airports.

The estimated cost of phase I which is likely to be completed by 1979 is Rs. 157 lakhs. Phase II, which is likely to be completed by 1982-83 is estimated to cost Rs. 720 lakhs.

(d) There is no increase in the air accidents as stated. In fact, there has been no fatal or major air accident involving Indian foreign registered aircraft at the four international airports during 1977.

Seventh Finance Commission

4328. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the progress made in their assignment so far by the Seventh Finance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The Seventh Finance Commission, according to its terms of reference, is not required to furnish to Government any report on the progress made in its assignment, until the Commission submits its Report which is due by the end of October, 1978. It is also not usual for Government to call for any report of the progress made by such statutory Commissions, whose function is of a quasi-judicial nature.

Guidelines to Banks about Government's Policies

4329. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been urged that new Bank Directors of the nationalised banks should be given clear guidelines about the Union Government's policies on vital issues not only to make them effective but also to ensure uniformity in the banking system;

(b) if so, whether any directive or guidelines have been issued by the new Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether he has also asked these banks to take over the sick units in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not issuing any guidelines in this regard?

THE FINANCE MINISTER AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs and business of a nationalised bank vest in their Board of Directors.

The guidelines/directions/instructions issued by the Government or the Reserve Bank on important policy matters are placed by the individual banks before the Board of Directors for their information.

(d) and (e). No guidelines have been issued to the banks to take over the sick units. However banks have been advised to set up special cells at their head offices and other important regional offices to tackle various problems associated with sick industrial units. Besides, instructions have been issued to banks to identify sick units and monitor performance of units enjoying credit limits of rupees one crore or more. They have been empowered to take remedial action in case of units showing signs of incipient sickness. Further, it has been enjoined upon banks to start quick nursing programme in case of sick units which are potentially viable.

नई दिल्ली से भोपाल-जबलपुर-रायपुर के लिए प्रतिदिन विमान सेवा

4330. श्री शरद यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली-भोपाल-जबलपुर-रायपुर विमान सेवा के लिए यात्रियों की पर्याप्त संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या यह विमान सेवा प्रतिदिन नहीं चलाई जा सकती ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । तथापि, इस मार्ग पर विमान सेवाओं की संख्या को शीघ्र ही सप्ताह में दो से बढ़ाकर तीन किया जा रहा है ।

Raids conducted by Income Tax Authorities

4331. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total raids conducted by the Income tax authorities for the last six months and particularly in October and in November, 1977;

(b) whether in certain raids during the month of November, some documents were found having foreign accounts;

(c) if so, how many firms industrial houses and individual concerns were raided all over the States;

(d) to what extent the articles and cash were unearthed; and

(e) whether the present Government are not very serious of conducting any raids on large scale?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a), (c) and (d). As per information presently available:

Months	No. of searches	Value of assets seized. (Rs. in lakhs.)
June 77 to September, 77	160	106
October, 77	40	13
November, 1977	42	10
TOTAL	257	129

The above includes searches conducted in the cases of firms and industrial/individual concerns.

(b) No such case so far been reported in respect of searches conducted by the Income-tax authorities.

(e) Search and seizure operations are conducted by the Income-tax authorities wherever warranted.

Exemption of Printing Machinery from Import Duty

4332. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been urged by INES to exempt printing machinery for newspapers from the levy on import duty; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received in April 77 with a request inter alia for reduction in import duty on printing machinery for newspapers industry from the present level of 40 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent ad valorem.

(b) No decision has been taken as yet. The matter is still under examination.

Financial Participation in Joint Ventures Abroad

4333 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Government to revise its policy with regard to financial participation in joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The guidelines relating to Indian investment in joint ventures abroad are under review. A final decision has not yet been taken.

Revolving Fund for Indian Joint Ventures and Turnkey Projects Abroad

4334. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether FICCI has suggested the creation of a 'Revolving Fund' for financing Indian joint ventures and turnkey projects abroad; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Though the idea of a Revolving Fund for financing Indian Joint Ventures and Turnkey Projects Abroad was suggested at the time of a workshop on Indian Joint Ventures held at New Delhi on 15th November, 1977, no detailed proposal in this regard has been received by the Government.

Adoption of resolution by National Development Council to Deofficialise Cooperative Movement

4335. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Development Council has adopted a Resolution in 1958 to de-officialise the Cooperative Movement;

(b) whether any departure has been made from this decision of the N.D.C. and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The National Development Council at its meeting held in November, 1958 considered

inter alia the question of simplification of cooperative law and procedure and observed that "Many of the existing procedures impede the development of cooperation as a popular movement in which small groups and communities can function freely and organise their work and activities along cooperative lines without excessive official interference and red tape. The restrictive features of the existing cooperative legislation should be removed."

(b) and (c). Pursuant to the suggestion from the Government of India, almost all the State Governments appointed special committees or referred their cooperative laws to State Cooperative Councils for consideration and have modified their cooperative legislation either by enacting a new act or by amending their existing legislation.

A few State cooperative laws do however contain provisions empowering the Registrar or the State Government to rescind or to annul the resolutions of the general body or the managing committee of cooperative societies.

Planned Package of Schemes to strengthen Cooperative Sector in the Union Territory

4336. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PER KASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has drawn up a planned package of schemes to strengthen and extend the cooperative sector in the Union Territory;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the assistance being provided by the centre to achieve the goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the package of schemes are to consolidate the Cooperative movement and extend the benefits of Cooperatives to the Weaker Sections of the society; distribution of essential commodities to the consumers in rural as well as urban areas; provision of consumption and agricultural loans for the development of agriculture; and development of industrial Cooperatives and housing activities. Rural credit cooperatives are also being re-organised into viable units.

(c) During the first three years of the 5th Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 38.34 lakhs has already been incurred. During the year 1977-78 an outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakh has been provided and an outlay of Rs. 59.09 lakh has been proposed by Delhi Administration for the year 1978-79 under the state sector.

Setting up of a Panel of Ministers to promote Exports

4337. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a panel of Ministers to promote exports;

(b) what would be the functions of the panel; and

(c) whether Government propose to review its decision in regard to export of labour intensive commodities, particularly potatoes, onion and vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. A Cabinet Committee on Exports has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

(b) The functions of the Committee will be to keep under review all aspects of export promotion and in particular:—

(i) to consider and take decisions on all matters relating to export production and export promotion; and

(ii) to consider policies and matters relating to establishment of joint ventures abroad.

(c) Export Policy for such agricultural commodities is kept under constant review. Exports are permitted as and when supplies are available after meeting domestic requirements.

Volume of Trade between India and Pakistan

4338. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present volume of trade between India and Pakistan;

(b) whether there is a possibility of increasing the present level of trade; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) The volume of trade between India and Pakistan in the recent years has been as under:—

(Value in Rs. Lakhs.)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (April-June)
Exports from India	78	887	400
Imports from Pakistan	2212	1.48	0.47

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are underway to increase the level of trade between the two countries. New items of exports and imports are being identified. Facilitation in the obtaining of visas, encouragement through provision of information and assistance in providing contacts and in securing contracts are the means being employed to achieve this objective. The target for 1977-78 of Indian exports has been set at Rs. 1018 lakhs.

Volume of Trade between India and China

4339 SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present volume of trade between India and China;

(b) whether there is a possibility of increasing the present level of trade; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Trade with China was resumed in April, 1977 after a lapse of about 15 years. Since then, Indian Public Sector Agencies have concluded contracts with their Chinese counter-parts for a total trade turnover of about Rs. 4 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While it is not possible to state precisely the extent to which trade between India and China is likely to expand, the situation is being kept

constantly under review with a view to exploring all avenues of trade expansion.

Joint Indo-Polish Industrial Ventures

4340. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal for joint Indo-Polish industrial ventures; and

(b) if so, which are the specific areas where such ventures are proposed to be organised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) and (b). An Indian firm M/s. Kelvinator India Limited submitted a proposal for manufacture of marine products in collaboration with a polish firm M/s. Rybex. The proposal has since been approved by the Project Approval Board.

Labour Dispute in Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore

4341. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Labour Dispute in Hotel Ashoka at Bangalore is pending since a long time creating discontent amongst the staff;

(b) is it also a fact that a Memorandum of Settlement was signed in April, 1977 under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Management with the Employees through Bangalore Industrial Estates and General Workers Union, Hotel Ashoka and Employees Union, Engineering and General Workers Association unit Hotel Ashoka on their various pending demands;

(c) is it a fact that the employees went on 14 days Strike in September 1977 for non-fulfilment of this settlement by the Management; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to settle this dispute and given the Employees the benefit under the Third Pay Commission basis?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) At present, the only Labour Dispute pending in Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore pertains to the demand for the revision of Wages including DA Formula.

(b) Yes, Sir, It is a fact that a Memorandum of Settlement under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was signed between the Management and the two Unions viz., Bangalore Industrial Estate and General Workers Union (AITUC) and Hotel Ashoka Employees Union (INTUC).

(c) Yes, Sir. The employees of Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore went on strike with effect from 18 September, 1977 afternoon to 30 September, 1977 afternoon. The employees went on strike only on the issue of Interim Relief and not for the non-fulfilment of the settlement referred to above.

(d) All the Disputes have been amicably resolved between the Management and the Employees of Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore and on 9 November, '77 the Understanding has been reached with the employees on the various demands of the workers except the question of further Wage Review and enhancement of DA etc., which have been referred to the Wage Review Committee set up by Government on 5 August, 1977.

Appointment and service Conditions of Indian and Foreign Air Hostesses in Air India

4342. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is discrimination in appointing air hostesses in Air India between Indian and Foreign candidates;

(b) is it a fact that the Air India Cabin Crew Association has complained against this discrimination between Indian and Foreign Air Hostesses and different terms of agreements applied for the appointment of Air Hostesses;

(c) is it a fact that the Indian Crew has been on 24 hours strike in November protesting against the weapons in the passenger cabins; and

(d) what is in general the policy of Air India regarding appointment and service conditions of Indian and Foreign Air Hostesses and the demand of their association?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There is no discrimination in appointing Air Hostesses of Indian and Foreign nationality in Air India. The service conditions of foreign air hostesses and Indian air hostesses are the same except where local laws require them to be different. For example Flight/Flight Duty Time, rest intervals, lay over allowances and other working conditions are identical in the case of Foreign and Indian air hostesses. The difference is only in respect of retirement age and continuing in service after marriage.

(b) Air India Cabin Crew Association have recently approached the Management to consider the possibilities of raising the retirement age of Indian air hostesses to 58 years as in the case of Flight Purser and also allow them to continue to work even after marriage.

(c) The Cabin Crew Association went on a flash strike on 26th October, 1977 and not in November, 1977.

Decline in Export Figures for June—August 1977

4343. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports figures for months of June, July and August,

1977 are lower than that of corresponding months of the year 1976; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the plans improve the position in the balance part of the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The monthly figures of exports for June and August, 1977 have been higher whereas for the month of July, 1977 were lower as compared to the corresponding months of 1976. It may however be stated that due to successive adjustments reported by customs, the monthly figures undergo revision. The cumulative exports (including re-exports) for the period April—August 1977 provisionally amounted to Rs. 2,118 crore as against Rs. 1,880 crore in the comparable period last year, a rise of about 13 per cent.

Central Assistance to States

4344. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the Col (2) of the annexure of the reply given on the 5th August, 1977 to Starred Question No. 794 regarding assistance to States and state what portion of the figures mentioned therein is attributable to each of the five principles referred to in Para 1(b) of the answer to the question.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Allocations of Central Assistance for State Plans to the various States under the Gadgil Formula were made for the period of five years from 1974-75 to 1978-79. Out of these overall five-year allocations, suitable amounts were provided for 1977-78. It will, therefore, not be practicable to attempt a precise break-up of the allocations for 1977-78 on the basis of each of the five principles embodied in the Gadgil Formula.

राजस्थान में संस्थाओं की ओर एक लाख रुपये से अधिक राशि का आकर बकाया होना

4345. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में ऐसी संस्थाओं और उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन पर एक लाख ६० से अधिक की राशि आकर के रूप में बकाया है; और

(ख) ऐसी संस्थाओं अथवा उद्योग-पतियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) राजस्थान राज्य पर आयकर आयुक्त, जयपुर तथा जोधपुर का प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राधिकार है ।

इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, एक विवरण-पत्र जिसमें, संस्थानों और उद्योगपतियों सहित, ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिनके विरुद्ध, 30-9-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार आयकर की एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की मकल बकाया थी और जिनका कर-निर्धारण इन आयुक्तों के अधीन कार्य कर रहे आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है । मभा पटेल पर ज्ञापन दिया गया है । [संस्थानों में रखा गया बेलिये संख्या एन०टी० 1389/77] इस विवरणपत्र में राजस्थान में स्थित ऐसे संस्थानों तथा उद्योगपतियों के नाम शामिल नहीं हैं जिनका कर-निर्धारण आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अन्यत्र किया जाता हो ।

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले की वस्तुस्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए कर की बकाया की वसूली के लिए सम्बन्धित आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार समय-समय पर

समुचित उपाय किये जाते हैं । इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं:—

- (i) कर की विलम्ब से अदायगी करने के कारण ब्याज लगाना;
- (ii) कर की अदायगी नहीं करने के कारण अर्ब-दण्ड लगाना;
- (iii) बाकीदार को प्राप्य धनों का अभिग्रहण करना; और
- (iv) चल, अचल सम्पत्तियों का अभिग्रहण करना तथा उन्हें बेचना ।

सूती कपड़ा निर्यात संबन्धन परिषद् द्वारा सूती कपड़े के मूल्यों में कमी

4346. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूती कपड़ा निर्यात संबन्धन परिषद् ने सूती कपड़े के मूल्यों में कमी करना स्वीकार कर लिया है जबकि उत्पादन लागत तथा मूल्यों में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप मूल्यों में तीन से अधिक प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है और बीमार तथा कुप्रबंधित मिलों एवम् सूती कपड़ा निर्यातकों पर इसका बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या कपड़ा मिलों तथा भारत के सूती कपड़ा निर्यातकों को इस के कारण एक करोड़ रुपये की हानि उठानी पड़ेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख) सूती कपड़ा निर्यात संबन्धन परिषद् ने सूती कपड़े के निर्यातों की कीमतों में कोई सामान्य कमी नहीं की है । फिर भी, अक्टूबर 1977—मार्च 1978 में सोवियत संघ को निर्यात

के मामले में, इन वस्तुओं की विश्व कीमतों तथा स्टाक की स्थिति को देखते हुए, 3 प्रतिशत से 8 प्रतिशत तक की कमी की गई थी।

(ग) घटी दरों पर इन निर्यातों के कारण होने वाली हानि का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है।

आर्थिक अपराधों के मामलों के निपटान के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना

4347. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर्थिक अपराधों के मामलों के निपटान के लिए विशेष न्यायालय स्थापित करने का प्रश्न उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अप्पवाल) : (क) और (ख) विधि आयोग ने अपनी 47वीं रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की थी कि आर्थिक अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में मुकदमा चलाने के लिए विशेष न्यायालय स्थापित करने तथा इस्तगाले की कार्यवाही कारगर तरीके से और शीघ्रता के साथ करने के बारे में विशेष कार्यविधि निर्धारित करने के लिए संसद् द्वारा कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए। सिफारिश की जांच की गयी थी और विशेष न्यायालयों के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित विधेयक के एक मसौदे पर तत्कालीन सरकार द्वारा नवम्बर 1976 में विचार किया गया था। परन्तु तत्कालीन सरकार ने यह फैसला किया कि 42वें संविधान संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस मामले की और आगे जांच की जाय।

वर्तमान सरकार के कार्यभार संभालने के बाद, मामले की फिर से जांच की जा रही है।

गुजरात में स्वर्णकारों को जारी किये गये लाइसेंस

4348. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य में जिलावार कितने स्वर्णकारों को लाइसेंस दिए गए तथा किस-किस तिथि को जारी किए गये ;

(ख) नये लाइसेंसों के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) इन आवेदन पत्रों का निपटान कब तक किया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या स्वर्णकारों को लाइसेंस जारी करने की नीति उदार बनाने के बारे में कोई मांग आयी है और यदि हां, तो यह किम प्रकार की मांग है तथा सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम लागू होने के बाद गुजरात राज्य में, जिलावार, अब तक कितने नए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अप्पवाल) : (क), (ख), (ग), (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(घ) कई स्वर्णकार संस्थाओं से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के स्वर्णकारों से सम्बन्धित उप-बन्धों को उदार बनाने की मांग सहित बहुत सी मांगें निहित हैं। दिनांक 4-1-77 की अधिसूचना का० आ० 751 (ई०) को जारी कर के स्वर्ण नियंत्रण (व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस देना) नियमावली, 1969 को संशोधित किया गया है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप स्वर्ण-व्यापारी-

साइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वर्णकार की स्वर्ण की बिक्री ग्रहंक सीमा को, उपर्युक्त नियम 2 के उप-नियम (ख) को लागू किये बिना ही, 5 किलोग्राम से घटा कर 2 किलोग्राम कर दिया गया है।

ग्रहस्तान्तरणीय निश्चित डिलीवरी करार के लिए ग्यारह दिनों की समय-सीमा

4349. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रहस्तान्तरणीय निश्चित डिलीवरी करार के लिए ग्यारह दिनों की समय सीमा के कारण व्यापारियों को अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि यह बहुत कम अवधि है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस समय सीमा को ग्यारह दिनों से बढ़ा कर एक महीने करने का है ;

(ग) क्या समय सीमा में वृद्धि के लिए मांग प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो किससे, कब और किस प्रकार की मांग प्राप्त हुई है; और

(घ) इस समय सीमा को सरकार कब तक बढ़ायेगी और कितने दिनों के लिए बढ़ायेगी ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जी नहीं। ग्यारह दिनों की समय सीमा ग्रहस्तान्तरणीय विनिर्दिष्ट मुपुदंगी संविदाओं को लागू नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

गुजरात के राजकोट जिले में धोराजी स्थित सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल शूगर इण्डस्ट्रीज कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड की ओर से अनुरोध

4350. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिकपूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के राजकोट जिले में धोराजी स्थित सरदार बल्लभ-भाई पटेल शूगर इण्डस्ट्रीज कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड ने राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम में चीनी कारखाने के विकास तथा कार्यकरण के लिए दो करोड़ रुपये के व्याज-मुक्त ऋण प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो यह अनुरोध कब किया गया ;

(ख) इस सहकारी संस्था को उक्त ऋण देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) उसे यह ऋण कब तक दे दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग). निर्धारित प्रक्रिय, के अनुसरण में सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल शूगर इण्डस्ट्रीज कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, धोराजी ने अपने 29 जुलाई, 1977 के पत्र द्वारा राज्य सरकार को एक अभिवेदन दिया है, जिसमें राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम से 2 करोड़ रुपये का व्याज मुक्त ऋण मंजूर कराने के उनके मामले की सिफारिश करें। इस अभिवेदन की एक प्रतिलिपि राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम को भी दी गई है। सोसाइटी के अनुरोध के बारे में राज्य सरकार की

प्रतिक्रिया: राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम को अभी तक नहीं मिली है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम के सहकारी चीनी कारखानों को सहायता देने के प्रतिमान में ब्याज-मुक्त ऋण देने की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

Lowering of Interest of Bank Loans Advanced to Small Scale Industry

4351. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is under consideration of the Government to lower the interest of the Bank loans advanced to small scale industry and on small loans advanced to unemployed educated young men to start business or industry; and

(b) is it in the notice of Government that with the present heavy rate of interest any new industry is unable to function?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Loans to small scale industries and the educated unemployed form a part of the priority sector. Advances to small scale industries not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs and covered by Credit Guarantees Scheme for small scale industries are exempted from the minimum lending rate directive of Reserve Bank of India.

In case of term loans to small scale industries in respect of which refinancing is availed of from Industrial Development Bank of India, banks charge 11 per cent rate of interest and 9.5 per cent in specified backward districts.

In terms of credit policy announced by Reserve Bank of India on 12th December, 1977, banks, in order to stimulate capital investment in the small scale sector, have been advised to charge a rate of interest not exceed-

ing 11 per cent on term loans of maturity not less than three years granted after 1st January, 1978 to units falling under following categories.

(i) Small scale units covered under credit guarantee scheme/and units promoted by technical entrepreneurs.

(ii) Small scale units in specified backward districts/areas.

(iii) Small road transport operators.

This measure is likely to go a long way in providing relief to small scale units and educated employed.

Flight Schedule of Indian Air Lines

4352. SHRI VASAT SATHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering some changes in the flight schedule of Indian Airlines immediately in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Airlines authorities are considering means of improving their air services to Nagpur and planning a possible realigning of some air routes for better operational and passenger convenience; and

(d) if so, details of the proposals under consideration of the Air Lines and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the salient features of the schedule changes planned with effect from 20th December, 1977:—

New Services:

—Halt at Nagpur on the daily Bombay/Calcutta service (IC —175/176).

- Calcutta/Patna/Calcutta (IC—207/208) thrice a week (introduced with effect from 15th November, 1977)
- Calcutta /Jorhat /Dibrugarh/Calcutta (IC—213/214) thrice a week.
- Delhi/ Nagpur/ Hyderabad /Nagpur/Delhi (IC—516/515) to operate daily.

Increase in frequencies:

- Additional daily frequency on the Bombay/Trivandrum route (IC-532/531) (introduced with effect from 7th December, 1977).
- Frequency increased on Calcutta/Gauhati/Imphal (IC—217/218) from four days a week to five days a week. On remaining two days the service will operate as Calcutta/Gauhati/Dibrugarh.
- IC—137/138 will operate daily on the sector Bombay/Keshod/Porbander.
- On Delhi/Kathmandu (IC-413/414) from thrice weekly to six days a week (introduced with effect from 15th November, 1977).
- Frequency increased on Calcutta /Hyderabad /Bangalore (IC—269/270) from five days a week to daily.
- Daily halt at Kanpur on service IC—411/412.
- Increase in frequency to Jabalpur and Raipur on IC—469/470 from two times a week to three times a week.

Replacement of Turbo-prop by Boeing—737 aircraft:

- On Bombay/Hyderabad route (IC—117/118) the ten frequencies per week with the Caravelle has been changed to twice daily with the Boeing—737.

- Calcutta/Agartala (IC—235/236) Boeing—737 to replace the F-27.
- Bombay/Karachi (IC—131/132) Boeing—737 to replace the Caravelle (introduced with effect from 7th December, 1977).
- Trivandrum/Colombo (IC—507/508). Boeing—737 to replace the HS—748 (introduced with effect from 2nd November, 1977).
- Bombay/Goa/Bangalore (IC—523/524) Boeing—737 to be replaced by Caravelle.
- Bombay Bhavnagar/ Bombay (IC—135/136) Boeing—737 to replace HS—748 (introduced with effect from 7th December 1977).
- Bombay/ Mangalore/ Bombay (IC—159/160) Boeing—737 to replace HS—748 (introduced with effect from 7th December 1977).

Miscellaneous:

- IC—461/462 (Delhi/Ahmedabad/Delhi) to operate daily on the Delhi/Ahmedabad/Bombay sector (introduced with effect from 7th December, 1977).
- IC—211/212 to operate daily on the sector Calcutta/Gauhati/Tezpur/Dimapur/Jorhat/Lila/bari//Dibrugarh sector.
- IC—439/440 to operate direct daily on the sector Delhi/Madras/Delhi.
- IC—403/404 to operate direct daily on the sector Delhi/Bangalore/Delhi.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines are withdrawing the present HS—748 service between Bombay and Nagpur and introducing a daily halt at Nagpur on the direct Boeing—737 service between Bombay and Calcutta. This will not only meet the Bombay/Nagpur

demands, but will also restore the Nagpur/Calcutta airlink. Further, a new daily Boeing-737 service linking Nagpur with Delhi and Hyderabad is being introduced and Nagpur is being taken off as a halt on the Delhi/Madras service, restoring direct daily operation.

Gold Dealers' Licences in Maharashtra

4353. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised/relaxed rules relating to issue of Gold licences;

(b) if so, the details of the changes/revision effected;

(c) the total number of Gold dealers with licences in Maharashtra as on 31st March, 1977 and the number of fresh applications received for Gold dealers licences thereafter and cleared so far and the number pending; and

(d) what steps are taken to simplify the procedure and expedite grant of Gold dealers licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Gold Control (Licensing of Dealers) Rules, 1969 were amended by issue of notification S.O. No. 751(E) dated 4th November 1977 by which the qualifying limit of turnover for certified goldsmiths to obtain a gold dealer's licence has been brought down from 5 kgs to 2 kgs; similarly the quantity and value stipulated for grant of dealer's licence for export of ornaments have been lowered from one thousand grammes and rupees one lakh to hundred grammes and rupees ten thousand respectively. Provision has also been made for separating partners of a partnership firm holding a dealer's licence to obtain gold dealer's licences on certain conditions. Employees in a licensed gold dealer's firm having prescribed experience will also be eligible for gold dealer's licences on certain conditions.

(c) Total number of Gold dealers licences in Maharashtra as on 31st March 1977 was 1811. Thereafter, 131 fresh applications were received and 90 have been disposed of leaving a pendency of 41.

(d) The existing procedure has been designed to fulfil the requirements of the provisions of the Gold (Control) Act and the Rules made thereunder relating to the issue of gold dealers licences, no further simplification at the moment appears necessary. The matter is, however, kept under review.

Revision in the Rates of Pension Permissible to Central Government Servants

4354. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present rates of pensions permissible to Central Government servants is very meagre keeping in view the price index; and

(b) whether Government are taking any steps to revise the rates of pension payable to the retired Government servants particularly those who retire from lower jobs and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The rates of pension admissible to Central Government servants are fixed from time to time after their examination by expert bodies like the Pay Commissions. The present rates were fixed with effect from 1-1-1973 on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission, and a review of these rates is, therefore, not considered necessary so soon. As regards rise in the price index, retired Government servants, including those retiring from lower jobs, are given relief on pension from time to time. The present rate of such relief is 30 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 per month and a maximum of Rs. 150 per month.

Amount spent for the use of Staff Cars during Three Months

4355. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the use of Staff cars belonging to the Government of India during the three months, April—June, 1977; and

(b) how does this expenditure compare with that incurred during the same period in 1976?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available and is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Misuse of Import Licences

4356. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of misuse of import licences during the period June 26, 1975 to March 20, 1977, have been reported to Government;

(b) nature of misuse in each case;

(c) names and particulars of parties involved; and

(d) what action, if any, has been or is being taken in each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) 2932 cases of misuse of import licences came to the notice of Government during the period between 26-6-1975 and 20-3-1977.

(b) to (d). Of the 2932 cases referred to above, 677 firms have been debarred from receiving import facilities for specified periods under the Imports (Control) Order, 1955. A

statement indicating the particulars of these cases is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1390/77]. Out of these 677 firms, 169 cases have also been handed over to C.B.I. for investigation, with a view to prosecuting the offenders in a court of law. 174 other cases have been closed as investigation revealed nothing incriminating against the firms. Enquiries in respect of the remaining 2081 cases are still in progress.

Loan advanced to individual firms and Companies for more than Five Crores by Nationalised Banks, S.B.I. and R.B.I.

4357. SHRI KANWAR LAI GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the individuals, firms and companies, and monopoly houses who have been advanced loans for more than 5 crores by the nationalised Banks, State Bank of India or Reserve Bank of India in the last three years, along with the amount of loan;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the irregularities committed by these banks in advancing such loans;

(c) if so, the details of each case and the action taken by Government; and

(d) the names of each firm, company or individual, whose loan has not been paid regularly along with the outstanding loans in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (d). Reserve Bank of India does not grant any advance to individuals, firms and companies. As regards advances of above Rs. 5 crores granted by the State Bank of India and nationalised banks, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and the Banking Companies (Acquisi-

tion and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, information relating to the affairs of individual constituents is not to be divulged. However, as per avail-

able data, the outstanding credit of all scheduled commercial banks in respect of advances of above Rs. 5 crores is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Credit limit range	As on the last Friday of					
	December 1974			December, 1975		
	No. of A/Cs.	Credit limit	Amount outstanding	No. of A/Cs.	Credit limit	Amount outstanding
Above Rs. 5 crores	133	1664.02	706.25	169	2652.44	1587.93

(b) and (c). Complaints received by Government regarding irregularities committed by public sector banks in advancing such large loans are either forwarded to the Reserve Bank of India or to the bank concerned for enquiry and appropriate further action. In respect of one such case, Government had appointed a One-man Inquiry Committee to look into the credit facilities granted by the Bank and the report submitted by the One-man inquiry Committee is under examination of the Government.

All cases of irregularities committed by banks in granting advances are generally looked into by the Reserve Bank of India during the course of the inspections of banks carried out under section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Complaints against Directors of Allahabad Bank

4358. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the Directors of Allahabad Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on it;

(c) what are the details of the complaints received by the Government against the functioning of Allahabad Bank; and

(d) what action has been taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have received complaints against two directors of Allahabad Bank out of whom one, a non-official director has since ceased to be director. In his case the complaint was about avilment of certain credit facilities by a small-scale unit at Kanpur in which his relations had partnership interest. In the case of the other director who still continues, the allegations relate to his activities as a bank employee and office bearer of the employees union. These allegations were examined in consultation with Allahabad Bank. The bank has taken necessary remedial action.

(c) and (d). Government have received several allegations against the functioning of Allahabad Bank. They fall into the following broad categories:

(a) payment of brokerage and acceptance of inter bank deposits at high rate of interest,

(b) making certain irregular advances,

(c) favouritism shown to certain officers in the matter of promotion and posting; and

(d) allegations of other improper action by the previous and present chief executives.

All allegations have been/are being looked into and appropriate action taken, where necessary.

Guarantee given by GIC to Banks for Jeeps supplied to Congress Party

4359. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Insurance Company gave guarantee to the Banks for the jeeps supplied to the Congress Party at the instance of the Chairman of the insurance company;

(b) if so, what was the amount of guarantee given to the Bank against the jeeps; and

(c) will Government make inquiry into the incident and take action against the concerned persons?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. General Insurance Companies did not issue any indemnity policies for the supply of jeeps to the Congress Party. The Companies had, in the normal course of their business, issued hire-purchase indemnity policies to hire-purchase finance companies, the extent of indemnity granted in each case being decided in the light of the requirements of the hire-purchase finance company, its past record and the nature of securities and counter-guarantees offered by it. It was for the hire-purchase finance companies, and not the insurance companies, to take a decision regarding the individuals or bodies of individuals to whom they provide motor vehicles (including jeeps) on hire-purchase basis.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Facilities to Low and Middle Income Domestic Tourists

4360. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he in an interview reported in the Nav

Bharat Times of 20th November, 1977 stated that Government are contemplating to launch facilities to be provided to low and middle income domestic tourists in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal which are under Government's consideration at present and what is the amount earmarked for the purpose during the current year;

(c) the names of the places where such a facilities would be provided and in what way; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the facilities which are likely to be provided to such tourists will be within the reach of such tourists on financial side and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is proposed to construct inexpensive hotels within the reach of middle income group tourists at the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and other selected tourist centres. The number and location of such hotels to be constructed in the Central sector will depend upon the resources made available for this purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan, which is under discussion with the Planning Commission.

For low income group domestic tourists it is proposed to work out a scheme in consultation with the State Governments, religious trusts, etc. to improve dharamshalas etc. so that clean and comfortable accommodation can be provided to such tourists.

Tourism on Regional Basis in Neighbouring Countries

4361. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal in Government's consideration to encourage tourism on regional basis in neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether any approach has been made to the neighbouring countries in this direction, and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For promoting tourism on regional basis, Government of India works within the frame work of World Tourism Organisation (WTO). WTO has six Commissions—one of which is Commission on South Asia and includes among its Members India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

The objectives of this Commission are to create regional cooperation and initiate measures for joint promotions to highlight the tourist attractions of the Region. Also effort is made for the development of intra-regional tourism between member-countries. The Commission meets twice a year in one of the member-countries to discuss ways and means for achieving these objectives.

To highlight the Region, the future programmes of the Regional Commission include production of joint brochure(s), joint advertising and sales seminars in the primary tourist generating markets. Information bulletins and informative material are regularly exchanged with member-countries.

India is closely working with other countries of this Region to develop South Asia as a popular tourist destination.

Development of places Associated with Persons of Literature and Leading Personalities

4362. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to

develop places associated with persons of literature and other leading personalities of the country for developing places of tourist interest;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

(c) whether it is a fact that the Minister in his interview reported in the Nav Bharat Times of 20th November 1977 has made a reference to the above proposal; and

(d) if so what are the names of the places which have been selected or proposed to be selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a, and (b). There are no specific proposals under the consideration of the Department of Tourism for developing tourist facilities at places associated with persons of literature and other leading personalities of the country. However depending upon the importance of the place, tourist facilities are provided at places associated with well-known personalities. For example, the Department constructed a rest house at Shantiniketan and contributed 50 per cent of the cost towards the construction of tourist bungalows at Porbander and Sabarmati in the Third Plan; it mounted a son-et-lumiere show at Sabarmati Ashram in the Fourth Plan; and in the current Plan period it constructed a tourist bungalow at Porbander; has sanctioned expenditure for a Yatri Niwas at Sewagram and has provided a motor launch to be used for ferrying visitors to the Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For the present only the construction of Yatri Niwas at Sewagram has been sanctioned.

Inclusion of Kullu/Manali Route for Small Air Buses

4363. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to start small air buses with a capacity of 15 to 20 passengers connecting small towns in the near future;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) by when these air buses on these routes are likely to start functioning; and

(d) whether Kullu-Manali and Kangra valley are likely to be included in this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The feasibility of operating Third Level—local air services is under consideration, and Government have not so far taken a decision to link small cities/towns by air services. The question of connecting Kullu-Manali by such Third-Level operations will also be considered.

Irregular purchase made by ITDC Management

4364. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.T.D.C. Management (i) procured Rs. 30 lakh worth art paper by a specific brand name "cristal Quoted Art Paper" from Balarpur Industries Limited in an irregular way in 1976 (ii) procured another instalment of art paper worth Rs. 30 lakhs from the same company without calling of tenders and avoiding the directive of the Minister concerned, (iii) placed order of Rs. 18 lakhs worth of furniture and other fitting for Akbar Hotel on an unknown private company ignoring general pro-

cedure of calling tenders in this also, and (iv) purchased, as well paper worth Rs. 16.5 lakh in irregular manner from Jaydayal Kapoor Distributing Company in July, 1974 and had similar irregular deals with the same company from 1972—77;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) whether any investigations were made into these matters by ITDC Management and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Certain complaints have been received which are under examination.

Investment made/Loans given to various Industries by Financial Institutions

4365. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the investment made or loan given to—(i) large-scale industries (ii) whole-sale traders (iii) small-scale industries, (iv) cottage industries, (v) agriculturists during the year 1974—77 by the various financial institutions under the Central Government;

(b) interest asked for such loans, investment or advances from the various categories of the recipients of the financial benefits as stated above;

(c) facts about the loans/advances/investments repaid in time and remained unpaid;

(d) whether the Government have re-examined the policy of giving loans/ advances etc.; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout and the break-up of the figures state-wise, regarding distribution of loans/advances etc; during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) It is presumed that the data asked for are in respect of the scheduled commercial banks. Available data on sectoral distribution of outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June 1973 to 1976 are set out in Annexe laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1391/71].

(b) Data relating to distribution of loans and advances of scheduled commercial banks according to interest range and occupation available as at the end of December, 1975 in respect of accounts with credit limits in excess of Rs. 10,000, are set out in Annexe II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1391/77].

(c) The Reserve Bank of India are collecting data regarding recovery of advances only in respect of direct finance to farmers. The latest available data show that the total demand of the scheduled commercial banks in this sector as at the end of June, 1976 amounted to Rs. 415.59 crores of which Rs. 215.87 crores was recovered leaving overdues to the extent of Rs. 199.72 crores or 48.1 per cent of the demand.

(d) and (e). Public sector banks have been advised to enlarge the flow of credit to neglected sectors in such a manner as to raise their share in the aggregate credit to 33.3 per cent by March, 1979. They have also been advised to improve their credit deployment so as to have a Credit Deposit ratio of at least 60 per cent in their rural and semi-urban branches by the same date. Reserve Bank of India have also advised the banks to charge a rate of interest not exceeding 11.0 per cent on term loans of not less than three years maturity to small scale units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme and units promoted by technical entrepreneurs and small units located in backward districts, not exceeding 10.5 per cent on term loans of similar maturity to Agriculture for minor irrigation and

land development and 11.0 per cent for diversified purposes. Banks have also been advised that direct individual loans to small farmers not exceeding Rs. 2500 granted after January 1, 1978 should not be charged interest of more than 11.0 per cent.

Statewise data on the advances (according to sanction) of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June 1973 and June 1976 are set out in Annexe III.

Projects to be taken up in Maharashtra during Current Fiscal Year of World Bank and I.D.A.

4366. **SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the current fiscal year of World Bank and I. D.A. some 30 million rural poor may benefit from agricultural and rural development projects in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of such projects, and

(c) how many of such projects are to be taken up in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. However, according to the World Bank annual report, 1977, figures available for 84 World Bank/I.D.A. assisted agricultural projects approved in fiscal year 1977 spread over a number of member countries indicate that the direct beneficiaries may number some 5 million farm families or about 30 million people.

(b) I.D.A. supported agricultural and rural development projects cover such fields as irrigation, agricultural credit, research and extension, area development, livestock, forestry and fisheries, crop processing storage and marketing.

(c) In the World Bank fiscal year 1977-78, an I.D.A. assisted irrigation cum-command area development project in the State of Maharashtra is likely to be taken up.

12 hrs.

RE: HUNGER STRIKE BY GENERAL SECRETARY OF WORKERS' UNION OF BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS, HYDERABAD

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Sir, the workers of Bharat Electricals, Hyderabad, are agitating for the implementation of the promotion policy, which has been accepted by the management, with the previous Union. Therefore, Shri Yelliah, the General Secretary of the Union, is on indefinite hunger strike demanding the implementation of the promotion policy. The management is harassing the workers with the help of the police, which is deplorable. Kindly direct the Minister of Industries to intervene in the matter, settle the dispute and make a statement here. Now it is continuing for the last nine days. Life is precious as also the economy of the country. The workers have adopted the Gandhian method of a peaceful hunger strike. Yet, the management is very adamant and it is utilising the police force to harass the workers. This is a situation which is unacceptable in the socialist pattern of society. Therefore, kindly instruct the Industries Minister to take steps to see that the promotion policy, which has been agreed upon by the management with the previous Union, be implemented.

Shri Yelliah, the General Secretary of the Union is on hunger strike for the last nine days. Another office bearer of the Union, Shri Pedhi Reddy, who was on a hunger strike was arrested and charge-sheeted for attempted suicide.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned the same thing half a dozen times.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I mentioned it to the Industries Minister, but he has ignored it. The management are backing out of their earlier agreement. That is why I have adopted the democratic procedure of raising it in this august House to impress upon you, Sir, and upon the Industries Minister to ensure that the promotion po-

licy is immediately implemented, and Shri Yelliah, the General Secretary of the Union, who is on hunger strike, is requested to give up his hunger strike.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table Shri Satish Agrawal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise on a point of order, under Direction 2, sub-section (6), involving a breach of privilege. You have chosen to call Shri Satish Agrawal to lay some documents on the Table, as laid down in the List of Business of today. But you have totally overlooked the fact that I have given notice of two privilege motions one against Shri H. M. Patel. My allegations are that he has mislead the House in the issue of Kapadia's Kohinoor Mills and the Central Bank. He is trying to shield Kapadias.

MR. SPEAKER: I receive half a dozen motions every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not half a dozen, but one dozen. So what?

MR. SPEAKER: They all come at 10.30 a.m.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 222, I can give as many motion as I like.

MR. SPEAKER: But I must read them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is given before 10.30. You should come here ready to listen to me by 12 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Your motion came to me after 10.30 a.m.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, My motion was sent, to the best of my knowledge, before 10 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: May be, to the Office. It came to me after 10.30.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have failed to regulate the House during the Question Hour. I have seen that. I do not want to make any further observation on that.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I regulate the Members like you? For regulation of the House, the senior Members like you must cooperate.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: We should not make such observations. In whatever we do, we must cooperate with the Chair and give respect to the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the regulation mean only allowing you to speak?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a privilege motion....

MR. SPEAKER: I have yet to consider it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That has not been conveyed to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to consider it first. You give a notice and you want an opportunity to make a speech on that even before I consider that.

Please don't record; it is not going to the press also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have given an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not disallowed it. I am getting some facts.

Papers to be laid.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, INCOME-TAX ACT AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1653 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1977, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1365/77].

(2) A copy of the Income-Tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 827(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1977, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1366/77].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 730(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 731(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1367/77].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON EXPORT CREDIT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION LTD., AND M.M.T.C. OF INDIA LTD. AND S.T.C. OF INDIA, LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1976.

(ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year ended 31st December, 1976 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1368/77].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1369/77].

(c) (1) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1370/77].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All-India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1977 (Hindi and

English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1657 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1977 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1371/77].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF ORIENTAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD., UNITED INDIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD., AND GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD AND STATEMENTS

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Annual Report of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 31st December, 1975 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1372/77].

(b) (i) Annual Report of the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st December, 1975 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1373/77]

(c) (i) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st December, 1975 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1374/77].

(d) (i) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1976 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Corporation is being laid.

(2) Three statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (a), (b) and (c) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1375/77].

INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS OF INDIRECT TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AND AN EXPLANATORY NOTE

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Interim Report of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee (April, 1977).

(2) A copy of the Final Report (Part I) of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee (October, 1977).

(3) An explanatory note (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the above reports and also explaining that no decision has yet been taken regarding implementation of the recommen-

dations contained in Part I of the Final Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1376/77].

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1977 agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1977."

12.09 hrs.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय अपनी बात कहने के पहले और इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को पेश करने के पहले मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी की इतनी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हिन्दी में दिया था लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसका जवाब मुझे अंग्रेजी में मिला है। अभी जो प्रदर्शनी हुई थी उस में भी हर जगह अंग्रेजी का बोलवाला था। अभी जो मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण का प्रस्ताव था उसका भी जवाब मुझे अंग्रेजी में आया है। पिछली सरकार तीस साल तक हिन्दी की उपेक्षा करती रही और उसको हम गालियाँ देते रहे।

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

लेकिन हमारा भी आज चत्तन उसी रूप में हो रहा है। आज भी हम अपनी भाषा की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Why was the Hindi version not made available?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा दोष है, मैं अपना कसूर मानता हूँ और अब मिनिस्ट्री से पूछूंगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह हिन्दी में होना चाहिये था।

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INCREASE IN THE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES OF ANAND MARG DURING THE LAST ONE YEAR

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

“प्रधान मंत्री के इस रहस्योद्घाटन कि आनन्दमार्गियों द्वारा उनके पास उनकी हत्या करने के घमकी भरे पत्र भेजे जा रहे हैं, विशेष मंत्री के वक्तव्य जिसमें उन्होंने आनन्द मार्ग की गतिविधियों को आतंकवादी और गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बताया है और गत वर्ष के दौरान आनन्द मार्ग की आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में वृद्धि के कारण उत्पन्न देश में व्यापक चिन्ता के समाचार की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ।”

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, with your permission I want to

say that a full discussion is very necessary on the terrorist activities of Anand Margis. These are going on on a large scale....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the Home Minister read out the statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would first read out my statement in English. In fact, I have got only the English version. Then I will translate it into Hindi. Sir, threatening letters are being received from the Anand Marg and its allied organisations abroad demanding the release of its Founder-Head Shri P. R. Sarkar alias Anandmurti. On 15th November the Minister of External Affairs had made a statement in the other House furnishing details of attacks on our personnel and damage to property in various stations abroad.

As the members of this House are no doubt aware, Shri P. R. Sarkar was arrested in December, 1971 on charges of conspiracy to commit and abetment of murder of 6 followers of the Anand Marg who had allegedly defected from the organisation. Chargesheet was filed against Shri Sarkar and others in May, 1972 in a Patna Court. The Magistrate committed the case to the Court of Sessions for trial in November, 1972. Shri Sarkar was found guilty of the offences of criminal conspiracy to commit murder, abetment of murder and abetment of the offence of causing disappearance of evidence and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for life. An appeal against the judgment of the Sessions Court is subjudice before the Patna High Court. In these circumstances, there can be no question of Shri P. R. Sarkar's release. The law will have to take its course. It is in this context that terrorist activities have been resorted to by the followers of Shri P. R. Sarkar in an attempt to coerce the Government to release him. Almost all the threats received so far purport to emanate

from the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation which openly claims responsibility for the attacks on our personnel and the damage to our property abroad. While the Anand Marg Pracharak Sangh has disclaimed connections with the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation, it has not condemned the violence perpetrated. Since only the followers of Shri Sarkar are indulging in threats to secure his release, the public disclaimer of the Anand Marg that it has nothing to do with the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation cannot be given too much importance.

The terrorist activities indulged in by the followers of Shri P. R. Sarkar have caused us great concern and have given rise to legitimate misgivings in the public mind. Vigilance has been tightened and all necessary precautions have been taken. Government cannot obviously succumb to such intimidation by a group of misguided people.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you may explain this in Hindi because some Members may not have followed it.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मैंने ममझ लिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आतंकवादी कार्यवाहियों के माध्यम से सरकार पर दबाव डाल कर किसी विशेष उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करने का जो प्रयास हो रहा है, वह निन्दनीय है। पी० आर० सरकार बांकीपुर जेल में हैं। उन्हें हजारीबाग जेल में स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा था, लेकिन उन्होंने तय किया कि मैं नहीं जाऊंगा, और सरकार ने इस मामले को छोड़ दिया। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई सरकार इस तरह चल सकती है, क्या यही हमारा आदर्श है, हम ने जनता को क्या वचन दिया है। जो लोग सरकार और जनता को आतंकित करने के लिए इस तरह के अनुचित और अनैतिक काम कर रहे हैं, वे एक

बड़े जघन्य अपराध के दोषी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member is mentioning about the inability of the Bihar Government to shift P. R. Sarkar, the so-called Anand Murti from Patna jail to Hazaribagh jail. Is it a forum where the State Government can be criticised? We cannot sit on judgement over State Governments' activities.

MR. SPEAKER: He is only mentioning about that; there is no point of order.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : अपने उद्देश्य के लिए आनन्द मार्ग का यह आतंक गत अगस्त से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर निरन्तर चल रहा है और न केवल इस देश में, बल्कि सारी दुनियाँ में लोगों को डेरराइज किया जा रहा है। जैसा कि गृह मंत्री ने भी बताया है, पर राष्ट्र मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में यह बात स्वीकार की है कि इन घटनाओं से भारत सरकार गम्भीर रूप से चिन्तित है। इसमें इस मामले की गम्भीरता स्पष्ट हो जाती है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बारे में अभी तक क्या किया है। हमारे सामने केवल यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि पी० आर० सरकार छोड़ा जाय, बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि आनन्द मार्ग के लोग आतंक और भय के द्वारा सरकार से अपनी इच्छा की पूर्ति कराना चाहते हैं।

यही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के पास धमकी भरे पत्र आते हैं। इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पटना के गांधी मैदान में कहा कि यह कितनी लज्जास्पद स्थिति है। गत अगस्त से आनन्द मार्ग के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्य-कलाप और

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

आतंकपूर्ण कारनामे सामने आ रहे हैं और अखबारों के पन्ने उन समाचारों से भरे रहते हैं। इन कामों के पीछे उन का उद्देश्य यह है कि वे पी० आर० सरकार को जेल से छुड़ाना चाहते हैं। इस मांग के समर्थन में आस्ट्रेलिया, स्ट्रिटेन, नेपाल, न्यूयार्क, वाशिंगटन, पैरिस, स्टोकहोम और हांगकांग स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में बम फेंके गए हैं। वहां रिवातवर चलाया जाता है। उन्हें जान से मारने की धमकी दी जाती है। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक आप ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की? अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारी बदनामी हो रही है। हम कहीं सिर नहीं दिखा सकते हैं। सीना तान कर आज आनन्दमार्गी चल रहे हैं। इसलिए केवल सरकार के यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जैसे, मैंने नाम लिया और भी नाम मैं ले सकता हूं लेकिन सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता। जिस संगठन की तरफ से ये धमकियां दी जा रही हैं उस संगठन का नाम है जैसा गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा—यूनिवर्सल प्राउटिस्ट रेबोल्यूशनरी फेडरेशन। उन के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आपने अपने राजदूतों की रक्षा के लिए क्या किया और इन के लिए क्या किया?

इस संगठन के संस्थापक श्री पी० आर० सरकार हैं, मैं जानता हूं कि उन्हें ट्राम-पोटेशन फार लाइफ की सजा मिली है। माननीय सदस्य ने प्लाट आफ आर्डर उठाया, मैं जानना चाहता हूं, कि यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कैस है और राष्ट्रीय कैस है और वह एक आदमी हिम्मत करे जो जेल में है, हमारी कस्टडी में है, वह कहे कि हम नहीं जाएंगे और सरकार बूटने टेक दे? मैं पूछना चाहता

हूं क्यों नहीं हिम्मत दिखाती सरकार जब पी० आर० सरकार यह कहते हैं कि हम नहीं जाएंगे?

मैंने सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ इसलिए आकर्षित किया है कि आनन्दमार्गी के संस्थापक के समर्थकों की हिसापूर्ण कार्यवाहियों को देखने हुए इस बात में कोई सन्देह नहीं रह जाता कि इस के पीछे कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी काम कर रही है, अन्यथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी काम नहीं करती तो इन के पास इतना माधन कहाँ से आता? जनता पार्टी को संमान में बदनाम करने के लिए कोई न कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी काम कर रही है। सरकार को इस की छानबीन करनी चाहिए।

माथ ही मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह आनन्द मार्ग गैर-लोकतांत्रिक संगठन है। इन के एक गुरु हैं उन्हीं का आदेश चलना है। यह कोई लोकतांत्रिक संगठन नहीं है। इनके गुरु जो आदेश देते हैं वही ये लोग सब मानते हैं और हम लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं। हम ने लोकतांत्रिक पद्धति को अपनाया है। इसलिए मैं यह कहकर समाप्त करना चाहता हूं कि यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों का काम है, इसमें सरकार मंचन हो और मैं यह मांग करता हूं सरकार से कि वह मखन मे मखन कार्यवाही करे इन आनन्दमार्गियों पर जिसमें इनकी गतिविधियां नियंत्रित हो सकें ताकि जनता में और मारे संगार में हमारी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़े जिसे वे गिराना चाहते हैं। उन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का उत्तर चाहता हूं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): This is a serious matter. I ask the Government to ban this organization. The whole Bihar Government is involved here.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने आनन्दमूर्ति जी को एक जेल से दूसरी जगह ट्रांसफर कर दिया तो मुझसे सवाल यह पूछा जाता है कि क्यों ऐसा कर दिया गया या उन्होंने मिस्टेक किया ऐसा ट्रांसफर कर के तो पहली बात तो यह आती है कि यह सवाल मुझसे पूछा जा सकता है या नहीं?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. SPEAKER: No. He said that he refuses to be transferred. The point is his refusal.

श्री चरण सिंह : यह मुझको नहीं मालूम है कि वह पहला फैसला या आदेश कौन सी गवर्नमेंट का था। आया प्रेसिडेंट के जमाने में हुआ है या पुरानी कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में हुआ है या इस गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में हुआ है, यह मैं मालूम कर लूंगा। लेकिन मुझको यह मालूम हुआ है कि उस पुराने आदेश पर मौजूदा बिहार सरकार पुनर्विचार कर रही है। इस से यह जाहिर हुआ है कि अभी वह वहां भेजे नहीं गए हैं।

अब रहा यह कि जो कुछ तिवारी जी ने बाद में कहा है जितने भी उन्होंने मणविरें वगैरह की बात कही देश के हित के मिलसिले में कि इस तरह के थैटम और दबाव या आतंक या डर की वजह से गवर्नमेंट को आत्म-समर्पण नहीं करना चाहिए, उसे कमजोरी नहीं दिखानी चाहिए, मैं पूर्णतया उन से सहमत हूं, जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा, 99 फीसदी उस से सहमत हूं।

अब गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है? तो गवर्नमेंट के पास जो एजेंसी है उसी से गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि यह तैयारी

करनी है, यह तैयारी करनी है, यह तैयारी करनी है। जो उस सिलसिले में यहां से आदेश गए हैं वह पुलिस के लोगों को गए हैं, होम सेक्रेटरी को गए हैं हर स्टेट में और जो इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो हैं उस को गए हैं। जो और अपनी एजेंसीज हैं उन सभी से कहा गया है कि उन्हें बहुत सावधान रहना है, बहुत सचेष्ट रहना है और किसी तरह की कोई गफलत वगैरह उन में नहीं होनी चाहिए। बाहर में जो लोग आते हैं उनकी भी पूरी तरह से छान बीन करनी है कि कोई आदमी इस तरह का आतंकवादी या आनन्दमार्ग का जो आर्गनाइजेशन है उसमें सम्बन्ध रखने वाला तो नहीं है, वह यहां पर आया क्यों और क्या-क्या कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूं उसकी तफसील यहां हाउस में बताना शायद जनहित में नहीं होगा लेकिन जहां तक मुमकिन है वह किया जा रहा है।

मुझे खुशी होगी अगर तिवारी जी कोई ऐसी बात बतला सकें, कोई सुझाव दे सकें इस सिलसिले में या और कोई भी माननीय सदस्य मुझ को कोई सुझाव दे सकें कि इसका मुकाबला इस प्रकार से किया जा सकता है तो गवर्नमेंट उस पर विचार करेगी और अगर काबिले अमल सुझाव हुआ तो उस पर अमल भी करेगी।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मैं यह निवेदन करना हूं कि जितने भी आनन्दमार्गी हिन्दुस्तान से गये हुये हैं उनके पासपोर्ट कैमिल करके उनको वापिस देश में बुलाया जाये। और भी मैं सुझाव दूंगा।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने माननीय सदस्य की बात सुन ली है और उस पर विचार करूंगा।

12.00 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH AND FIFTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dam Dam): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Twentieth Report on Paragraphs 38, 39, 41 and 42 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Civil) relating to Purchase of Tents, Assembly Springs, Angola Shirting and Gun Metal Ingots.

(2) Fifty-fourth Report on Paragraph 15 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes (Customs Receipts).

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FIRST AND SEVENTH REPORTS

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) First Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture)—Allotment of land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(2) Seventh Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fortieth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservation for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Workshops of Western Railway.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR (Dhanduka): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

12.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF OIL PRICES COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Members are aware that the Government of India had set up in March 1974, an Oil Prices Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. S. Krishnaswamy, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India to recommend pricing policies to be followed in the context of the new world crude situation and on other connected matters. This Committee submitted an Interim Report in February 1975 and Government decisions thereon were contained in the Resolution of 14th July, 1975. The main features of the new pricing arrangement were the determination of the price of indigenous crude oil on the principle of the long run social marginal cost of crude (discounted at 10 per cent over 15 years as life of the project), the replacement of the system of 'import parity' in the determination of prices of crude oil and petroleum products, by a system of costs in accordance with certain norms and parameters plus an appropriate return on investment and the introduction of retention prices for each product for each refinery.

The Oil Prices Committee submitted its final Report in November, 1976. I have the honour to inform the House of the decisions of the Gov-

ernment on the important recommendations of the Oil Prices Committee.

The country still depends on substantial imports of crude oil and deficit petroleum products. The cost of imported crude oil has increased about ten times during the last seven to eight years. Crude is the main element in the cost of production of finished petroleum products. It has been possible to cushion the impact of such steep increases by determining the prices of indigenous crude oil on the basis of a return on the estimated level of expenditure and revenue of the ONGC and not on the basis of import parity. Thus it has been decided that the price of indigenous onshore crude oil would continue to be Rs. 41.44 per bbl. (\$ 4.58 per bbl.—Rs. 305.41 per metric tonne of 34° API gravity) and that of offshore crude oil at Rs. 58.84 per bbl. (\$ 6.54 per bbl.—Rs. 433.65 per metric tonne of 34° API gravity).

Nine countries belonging to the Ministerial Conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), with the exception of Saudi Arabia and UAE, decided to increase the prices of crude oil by 10 per cent w.e.f. 1-1-77. Saudi Arabia and UAE limited the increase to 5 per cent from 1-1-77. Effective 1-7-77, Saudi Arabia and UAE increased their prices of crude oil by a further 5 per cent. In effect, the increase in crude oil prices by the OPEC was nearly 8 per cent on the average from 1-1-77. I am happy to be able to inform this House that thanks to the efforts of oil companies and the policy of pricing petroleum products, we have been able to absorb this price rise and it is not proposed to increase the prices of petroleum products.

The retention prices of each petroleum product for each refinery have been revised on the basis of the latest

cost data and after providing a return of 15 per cent (gross) on the total capital employed. Due consideration has been given to the differing technology, the vintage of the plants and different types of the crude oil allotted to each refinery and norms and parameters have been determined for the individual units related to a high standard of efficiency. I have issued instructions that a strict watch should be kept on the fulfilment of these norms and parameters.

The concept of retentions/margins/prices has been extended to marketing operations so as to place all the marketing companies in the public sector in a position of equal advantage. I have issued instructions that a strict watch should be kept on the product losses and the levels of inventories by the marketing companies.

While inefficiency will be penalised, provision has also been made for rewarding efficiencies. The oil companies will be allowed to retain the savings which arise from the achievement of norms and parameters better than what is provided in the pricing mechanism. The new system is thus designed to ensure that the public sector refining and marketing companies perform with optimum efficiency and minimum cost.

The efficiency of the petroleum marketing operators has also to be improved. To this end, the market share of the oil marketing companies in the public sector will hereafter be regulated with a view to promote their orderly growth and a more rational utilisation of the total facilities. The adoption of the retention price for marketing margins would facilitate a freer exchange of petroleum products among the oil companies. The system also facilitates the exchange of products between the refineries at different stages of production with a view to achieve maximum economy. The distribution of petroleum products

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

will as a result become more efficient, more responsive to the public needs and at diminished costs.

So far, there has been no price formulation for lubricants and greases, which were subjected to a kind of 'block control'. The reason for this was the existence of a large number of brands of the different companies, which were until recently in the private sector. Additive packages are also now indigenously available. In this changed situation, basic ceiling selling prices have been determined for automotive lubes and non-additive secondary grade lubes comprising about 70 per cent of the total sale of lubes. As a result, the prices of some of the commonly used grades would be reduced. For the rest which are mostly industrial grades, the prices are frozen at current levels.

Changes in rates of excise/customs duties necessitated by the aforesaid decisions are being notified.

A number of special products such as Refinery gas, Wax, Petroleum coke, Spirits and Solvents hitherto outside the pricing mechanism have now been brought under the pricing umbrella, thus achieving a more equitable pricing arrangement.

Government have introduced a system of meeting with the Chief Executives of all the oil companies every month at the Minister's level and reviewing the problems of the industry. It is proposed to use this forum to ensure that the declared objectives of the new policy of pricing of petroleum products are actually realised.

With your permission, Sir, I place on the Table of the House copies of the Government Resolution dated the 16th December, 1977, containing the decisions of Government as well as

Summary of Recommendations and Conclusions of the final report of the Oil Prices Committee. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1377/77].

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TAKE-OVER OF MANAGEMENT OF MESSRS. BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD., CALCUTTA.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): M/s. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited was founded by Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray in 1901, a pioneer in the manufacture of Drugs and Chemicals in West Bengal with the twin objectives of making India self-sufficient in drugs and chemicals and opening fresh avenues of employment.

The company has four manufacturing units as follows and employes about 2200 people:

1. Maniktala—Drugs and Pharmaceuticals;
2. Panihat—Chemicals;
3. Bombay—Drugs and home products;
4. Kanpur—Drugs and home products.

The company had been earning profits till 1968-69. However, there have been consistent losses thereafter and the losses during 1969-70 to 1976-77 were of the order of Rs. 269 lakhs. Government had been receiving reports for some time about the inefficient operation and acts of mismanagement. An investigation into the affairs of the company in terms of Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act (IDR) was consequently ordered by the Government on August 22, 1977. The report of the Committee was received on October 24, 1977.

The Committee went into all the major aspects of the working of this company. While recording its assessment that, with a suitable infusion of capital, selective implementation of a few expansion programmes, rationalisation of product-mix, improvement of marketing and induction of efficient management could restore the company's health, the Committee recommended that the management of the company should be immediately taken over under Section 18-A of the IDR Act.

I am happy to inform the House that after a careful consideration of the Committee's recommendations, the Government have taken a decision to take-over the management of the company forthwith. The Government has also appointed a Board of Management to take-over the management of the company.

I have every hope that the Working Class of this pioneer institution will assist in restoring this glorious monument to the memory of one of India's illustrious sons—Acharya P. C. Ray, to its leading role in the chemical and pharmaceutical activity of our country.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, I want to make a submission. I am very happy to hear the statement that the Minister has made but, Sir, for the last one month or so the workers have not received their remuneration because the erstwhile management had put a stop to it. Sir, it is because of the cooperation of the workers that the whole thing has taken place and if the Minister could give an assurance to the effect that the dues of the workers will be cleared as soon as possible, that would give them further encouragement.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take that into consideration.

12.44 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 19th December, 1977, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration and Passing of the Constitution (Forty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Multi State Co-operative Societies Bill, 1977 to a Joint Committee of both Houses.

(4) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Betwa River Board (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(b) The Port Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(c) The Children (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(5) Further discussion on the Motion regarding statement on two serious train accidents.

(6) Further discussion on the Motion regarding price rise.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Gandhinagar): Sir, as you know and as the House is aware we have only four days left next week of the current Session. I want to invite the attention of the government to some of the very major pieces of legislation which have not yet come before the House. I refer in particular to three measures—in order of priority—that is there is no mention whatsoever in the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs' statement or previously about

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Government's intention to bring forward a Bill for repeal of pension to former Members of Parliament. I have been urging this matter again and again and again and again the Minister is replying that the matter is under consideration. He says that some people like me are asking for total repeal whereas some people want more and, as such, the Government are considering. Let them consider either way but let them come to a decision. I feel pension to a former Member of Parliament is wrong in principle and also wrong in ethics. If Members of Parliament are to be provided for, there are various legitimate and honourable means of providing for such things as is obtaining in various parliaments of the world, but not in the manner in which the Emergency was used by the then Government to almost bribe those Members of Parliament.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I take exception to the expression 'bribe' you should ask him to withdraw that word.

MR. SPEAKER: Probably as an inducement, not as bribery.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not fight for words. If you so desire I will withdraw it and use the word 'inducement' instead. I am on the principle. Pension must go. Secondly, I want the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour to bring forward early in the Budget session a comprehensive Bill for industrial relations. This has been coming up again and again; even in the previous Lok Sabha the government could not say when they would bring forward that Bill. I also want the government to come out with some clue as to when they would bring in legislation for providing free legal aid to the poor. Reports on this matter have been under government's scrutiny and I suppose the hon. Law Minister knows it; he had been replying to the points previously. The poor people

have waited sufficiently for thirty years. Finally, I should say that only last week I mentioned about the anti-defection Bill. The Home Minister Charan Singh said on November 23 that the Janata Government had already got a draft ready for introduction even in the last session. This session is almost over. I know the intentions of the government are honest. But the practice is otherwise. The Minister's answer says clearly that the proposals were sent to the Leaders of the Opposition and I am surprised to find a sentence here: "The reaction of the leaders of the opposition parties is awaited." I want to know why the leaders of the opposition parties or independents whoever they are, are not responding to the concrete proposals whatever they are.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He cannot cast aspersions like that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: They must respond to this proposal so that the government can come forward with a Bill to ban defections which are corroding and eroding the very life of parliamentary democracy in this country.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, a number of important resolutions are there but the Business Advisory Committee had not fixed up any time for discussing them. Important, progressive measures with regard to unemployment problem, fixation of wages, unrest in universities, etc., have been fixed as no day yet named motion. I want some time to be fixed for discussing them as well as matters like the Ganga-Cauvery link.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: (Rajgarh): The Business Advisory Committee has decided that on Monday there shall be no call attention or short notice question.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody objected.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Howsoever urgent and important the

government business might be, it is one of the fundamental rights of Members to ask short notice questions and table call attention notices. This is the only forum in which we can raise urgent matter. Next week is the last week. We are stifling this right. We would abide by the decision but in future short notice and call attention motions should never be barred on any day howsoever urgent government business might be.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): We have been assured for long that the Industrial Relations Bill will be brought in this session. Throughout the country, the workers are awaiting it. I want a categorical assurance from the Labour Minister as to when it is being brought. A committee was constituted. They have already gone into the recommendations and I was given the impression from personal talks that everything is all right. I request the minister to make it clear.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We have given notice of a discussion on a very important report, widely publicised by the Health Minister, Shri Raj Narain, viz., the enquiry report on the death of Dr. Lohia. The matter was debated in the earlier Lok Sabha. There are certain very important matters to be pinpointed and we demand a discussion on it because it is a very serious matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have spoken and written to the concerned ministers time and again—the Minister of Law, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister of Commerce. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, there are lakhs of tobacco growers who have been fleeced for decades and the tobacco growers who are represented in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, have taken a decision to set up auction platforms. This year because of the devastation in Andhra, we may not be able to do it for giving benefit to the growers in Andhra.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any motion pending? You are also in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want only a small amending Bill to be passed. You know, Sir, in Karnataka in Hansur area tobacco harvesting will take place very soon. If the Tobacco Cess Act—I am not sure which one; the two ministers give two different versions—if the Act is not amended, auction platforms cannot be set up in those areas. It requires a small amendment of the Act. I have written and spoken to the three ministers concerned but it has not been listed as Government Business.

I have been trying almost all possible means to bring before the House the issue of Kapadia, Central Bank and Reserve Bank, which involves misappropriation of Rs. 26 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any motion pending? About privilege motion, I have not allowed him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A national weekly has come out with a front page feature where the Finance Minister has been charged that he is shielding the Chairman, namely Mr. Gupta and also one or two erstwhile Reserve Bank Officials and officials of the Banking Ministry. The D. N. Ghose Committee has given a report which, I am told, is not very complimentary. It has revealed certain things. He was a hand-packed person of Mr. Narasimham. The man was Reserve Bank Governor the other day and he has gone now to World Bank. I have tried to bring it here, but some powerful lobby, is working in Delhi I have not been able to raise this matter, which is a vital matter. The Central Bank's capital base of Rs. 17 crores has been completely wiped out because Kapadia, Central Bank Chairman, Reserve Bank Governor and Banking Ministry officials conspired to defraud it.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any motion given by you pending?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given so many motions; you know it very well.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is privilege, it does not come in.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, please don't force me to cast aspersions on the Chair. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion to speak on it. You have raised the objection to the non-inclusion of another item. Which is the item you are referring to?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Time has to be found to discuss Central Bank's business, because it is a serious charge, viz. that the Finance Minister has been influenced by Mr. Bhabha, his one-time boss and that the Finance Minister is shielding those who have misappropriated Rs. 26 crores. I want an assurance from you and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Next week is the last week of this session, and the last session of this year. If you remember it, the President in his Address to the House said that this government would bring forward a legislation for repealing MISA. I think there is no possibility of the legislation being brought forward next week. It means that we will say good-bye to the promise given by the President. I am surprised that everybody is sitting quiet on it. In the Government going to bring the legislation during next week? If not, what is the remedy? It is something of which the Chair should also be concerned, because that was an assurance given to the entire country through the House. If the Government is not going to bring forward a bill, then I propose that my No-day-Yet named Motion on that subject should find a place for discussion next week.

Secondly, regarding the Coconut Board Bill, an assurance has been given to various delegation that the Government is coming forward with a

bill—about which there is no news subsequently. Something should be told about what will happen to it also.

On the first point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may kindly do something.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to make a submission. I think, Sir, you will recollect that the Business Advisory Committee decided to have some sort of a discussion on the rolling Plan. That was a decision of the BAC in the last session; in this session also you were kind enough to tell me that there will be a discussion. Even the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs informed me many times that there would be a discussion on it; but I am sorry to say that this item has not been included in spite of my repeated requests. I wrote a letter to the Minister concerned and I had a talk also, with you Sir. What is the idea of taking any decision in the BAC unless it is implemented? It is for you to tell us and to guide us as to what is to be done. This is a very important issue; and I think every Member of the House will agree with me that this should be discussed in one form or the other, I do not insist on that very form, but it is a matter concerning the destiny of the nation; and it should be discussed.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the urgent and important matter under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: No. We have not come to rule 377 at all.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): I would like to add my voice and say that it was the commitment of the Janata Government and of the Home Minister that a Bill for the repeal of MISA must be introduced before the session was out. Even if we cannot discuss it, I hope, Sir, you will kindly persuade the Government and tell them that they must introduce a bill for the repeal of MISA.

It may not be possible for us to go to the States for elections. Otherwise, we will say we have not fulfilled the promise.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): A number of hon. Members have voiced their concern about the absence in the List of Government Business for the next week of many items of importance. I have no doubt that many of the matters they have raised are very important matters, and time must be found some time or the other to deal with the items that they have referred to. It may not be possible for me to deal with every one of the suggestions that were made, but I shall deal with some of the main points that were raised.

My hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, referred to the Repeal of the Act providing pension to former Members of Parliament. It is right that this matter has been engaging the attention of the Government, and if a Bill has not been brought in this regard before the House, it is because the Government realises that this is a matter affecting many former Members of Parliament, and the present Members of Parliament who some time or the other may become former Members of Parliament. Therefore, it was felt that on an issue like this, it is necessary to consult all parties, so that the Bill affecting the Members of Parliament has the support of all parties and all Members of Parliament. This process has taken some time. This has been listed on the items for discussion with the leaders of the opposition parties and groups, and we hope that in the course of the next few days a consensus would be identified, on the basis of which it would be possible for us to bring a Bill on this subject. Nobody wants that in haste we should bring forward a Bill which would adversely

affect the interests of the Members of Parliament, or former Members of Parliament. Therefore, I am sure, the House would appreciate the need for consultation and the evolution of a consensus in this regard.

Then he referred to the question of a comprehensive Bill for industrial relations. I am very glad that the hon. Member has raised it. I may perhaps be permitted to claim that this matter is upper-most in my mind, because I am the Labour Minister also. I think it is very necessary to have a legislation of this kind as early as possible on the statute book and I can assure the House that I have been trying very hard all these days, on the basis of the report that has come from the tripartite committee, to see that a Bill is drafted, to be placed before the House this session. But, on a matter of this kind, it is necessary to be very careful about the drafting of piece of legislation, which is a comprehensive legislation dealing with industrial relations. It has, therefore, taken a little more time than we had expected. I am sure that it would be possible to introduce it in the very beginning of the next session.

On the other question of legal aid which he has referred to, this is a matter on which we hope there will be no delay, and it will be possible for us to come forward with a Bill in the next session.

Then he made a reference to the anti-Defections Bill. Here again, as he very rightly pointed out, we have sent a note to the leaders of the opposition groups, and this too is a matter which is being discussed with the leaders of the opposition. Perhaps the hon. Member is aware that two such meetings have been held, particularly to deal with the amendments that we propose to the Constitution, the anti-Defections Bill as well as the Bill regarding pensions for Members of Parliament, and as soon as the discussions are over, we would introduce a Bill in this regard.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will he assure the House that the Government would not have more defectors in their party? For instance, Shri Chimanbhai Patel, the former Gujarat Chief Minister and many more are coming. Would he give an assurance that till the Bill comes at least you will implement the intentions of the Bill, which will mean you will prevent people from other parties coming to your party. Now the defectors are coming to you in battalions.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The opinion of the Janata Party about defections is well known.

Another point was the report on Dr. Lohia's death. The report was placed on the Table last week, and a motion has been given notice of. But it would not be possible to include that item for discussion next week. That does not mean that the Government are against discussion. It would be discussed some time.

13 hrs.

My hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, supported by Shri Krishan Kant, raised the question of the repeal of MISA. This is a very important question. The Janata Party and the Government are committed to the repeal of MISA. We do hope, even if it is not possible for us to get through all the stages of the Bill, a Bill for this Bill be introduced in this session.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to a discussion on the Plan. It is true that the BAC had decided that there would be a discussion on Plan in this session. But the BAC is also competent to revise its decision. Unfortunately, perhaps, my hon. friend who is more regular than otherwise in attending the meetings of the BAC, was not present....

MR. SPEAKER: He is not a member of the BAC.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He is almost a permanent invitee. Unfortunately, he was not present at the meeting of the BAC when a decision was taken that we will not be able to find time during the next week. But there will be a discussion on the Plan in the next session undoubtedly.

Coming to my good friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, about the tobacco Bill, we will take into consideration what he has said. About the other matter that he raised, I think, he was not keen that the Government should find time next week to discuss it. He was more keen that the House should know what he has in his mind.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What about a discussion on the unemployment problem?

MR. SPEAKER: You did not raise it today.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I raised it, with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep him employed!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We are keen to keep him employed!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the reply of the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: There are only four days more. What can be done?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About Mr. Kapadia and the Central Bank, will you kindly give us a little time to discuss it?

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a sufficient discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am concerned that the Kapadia Lobby does not enter the Lok Sabha. Kindly give us a little time to discuss it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Chief Minister of U.P. is contesting an elec-

tion. The election is on the 18th. Tomorrow the House is not sitting. I want to draw the attention of the Government to an important matter. There is a huge organisation of the Janata Party which is preventing the Harijans from voting. Proper protection should be given to the Harijans. I request you to direct the Government to provide some protection to the Harijans there so that there is a free and fair election.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Business Advisory Committee must find some time for a discussion on the Kapadia and the Central Bank affair.

MR. SPEAKER: You are one of the members of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I most humbly request you to find some time for it.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot find time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After reading the front page article in the Blitz if the House does not sit in judgment, if the House does not deliberate on it, we will be failing in our duty.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already mentioned it. Don't monopolise the time of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for him to make a statement or not.

13.4 hrs.

INTEREST BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to conso-

lidate and amend the law relating to the allowance of interest in certain cases.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the allowance of interest in certain cases".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order. I do not want to oppose introduction of this Bill. Rather I welcome it. But there is a certain point on which I would request the Chair and also the Law Minister to guide me.

The Forty-Second Amendment in the Constitution was made during the period of Emergency. There were certain vital changes made in the Constitution. In some cases even the basic features of Fundamental Rights were changed, though Parliament was not competent to change them. This was the opinion of leading jurists in the country. But the then Government was of the view that Parliament was competent to change anything in the Constitution and that Parliament was supreme. All of us on this side of the House now did not agree with the view

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

taken by the then Government, and we are still of this opinion that the basic features cannot be changed by Parliament. I think you also agree with me. Now, we want to repeal, through this Bill some of the amendments made in the Constitution. It is a very welcome move and, as I said, I welcome it and I congratulate the Government and the Minister on this. But now the question is this. How can Parliament, which could not change the basic features of Fundamental rights, make any changes now? That is the question. For instance if you go through the Bill....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Is he opposing the introduction, Sir? If he is raising a question of legislative competence, then he can oppose....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not want to oppose. He may oppose.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order that you are raising?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My point of order is this. It is really a very funny situation...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you raising the question of legislative competence?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is he opposing the introduction?

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, you can do only two things: either you can oppose the introduction on grounds of legislative competence or oppose it on other grounds. Are you on either of these two?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am not opposing it at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Then there is no point of order. You cannot rise on a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am on absolutely a different thing. If I wanted to oppose introduction, then I would have written to you earlier. I

am not opposing it. That is why, I did not write to you earlier. My hon. friends who are opposing it must have written to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. We are not opposed to the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I did not say anything about Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I do not know why he is very angry with me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I rise on a point of order relating to the point of order raised by the hon. Member? It is for the consideration of the Chair that though in the past, points of order had been raised, in fact, with regard to the introduction of a Bill, it was done only after the Bill had been introduced. As it is, there is nothing before the House. Unless there is something before the House, there cannot be any point of order. I would advise the hon. Member to come up with his point of order after the Bill has been introduced.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister introduced the Bill in the House, and I sought your permission to raise a point of order, and you permitted me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. I only wanted to know what was the point of order you were raising. Both on rules as well as on law, I cannot decide the matter because if it is a question of competence of the Legislature that you are raising, then it must be debated. And if the question that you are raising is, there is no such law, the Forty-Second Constitution Amendment is not a law at all, then that is a matter to be decided by courts, not by me; there are definite rulings of this House on this. If anybody raises a question that a particular law is invalid or valid then the matter is not to be decided by the Speaker, it is to be decided by courts. I cease to be a part of the court, I am only a part of the Legislature.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are very much Speaker of this House, not only a Member. I do not want to take much of your time. It is really a very funny situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not make it more funny by raising it here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My point is how can Parliament which could not make any amendment in the basic features of the Constitution, change anything which is basic in the Constitution now?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter for the courts to decide.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to know the reaction of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I must give the decision on a point of order, not the Minister. There is no point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill even though it may sound strange and perhaps somewhat paradoxical too. I consider it my duty to oppose this Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Bill, which my friend, the Law Minister, has brought before the House today. I am not, at this stage, on the contents of the Bill; that I will take up next Monday when it comes for discussion hopefully sometime in the afternoon. At this stage, I am opposed because as I said, I consider it my duty to do so.

Normally, introduction of a Bill is a formality and I concede that unless one has very grave points of opposition, one should not speak but because I have grave points in my mind, which agitate me greatly, I am taking this liberty and your permission to speak. I want to register my voice of dissent with friends of the Janata Party. I believe that the way this Bill has come is not correct. They should have really brought a Bill to repeal the entire Constitution (forty-fourth Amendment) Bill, which later on be-

came the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act. My friends sitting on the Government benches, when they were on this side with me, were totally opposed to this Bill, tooth and nail, lock, stock and barrel. Let them not believe that I am opposed to the contents of this Bill, but I am on the modality and manner of bringing this Bill in parts. They should have brought a Bill for the total repeal of the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Bill. That is my point.

You will see, Sir, that the unfortunate thing is that I was opposing the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Bill, as it was then called, October-November last year and it has become my duty now to oppose at the introductory stage the Bill with the same number and nomenclature, the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Bill. Why? This is because the introduction, consideration and passing of last year's Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Bill which became Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act was an obnoxious measure, a notorious measure, a classic and shameless example of the cavalier and curt manner in which the then Government had got that Bill passed. There was no free debate, you will recall, Sir. I do not know where you were there at that time; I was very much in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Fortunately, I was not here.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, there was no free debate in the country on the then Bill which later one became the Act. There was no free comment in the Press and there was no free discussion in the Parliament. I want to say now with all sincerity and seriousness that a good number of Congress Members themselves at that time told me in the Lobbies and later on in the Central Hall, that they agreed almost entirely to what I said but because of the Party whip, etc. they could not say so in the open House. That was the situation.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Sir, not only the Parliament was misled but even the majority Party then, the Congress Party could not speak out under the false idea of Party discipline and Party whip and they decided to ignore their voices of dissent and voices of conscience. Therefore, I want to oppose this Bill...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is a very serious matter...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not serious.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: How many times have I to do it?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to draw your attention to Rule 72...

MR. SPEAKER: Every minute you rise on a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 72 says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon: ..."

So, Sir, the only thing that he could oppose is regarding the legislative competence of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the second part. There are two parts. Please read Rule 72. It says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who

opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question..."

That is the first part.

The second part is a greater debate and that is when he opposes it on the ground that it is outside the legislative competence of the House.

So, the only objection you can take is that it is not a brief statement but it is a long statement.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is all right. Therefore, I was saying that last year in this Parliament when I was slightly to the right of where I am now sitting as an Independent then also...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Politically?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: ... then also I oppose it and the Opposition were boycotting and many of my esteemed colleagues were in jail and, therefore, it was given to only...

MR. SPEAKER: These are matters of history. ...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It was given to some of us only to come to the House and oppose it and we did it and the Division was 346 vs. 2 and 366 vs. 4 and I happen to be one of the 2 and one of the 4. Therefore, I opposed it then and therefore, now, I am opposing this business of the Janata Party not bringing in a total repeal.

I want you to kindly bear with me for a few minutes and see what the Janata Party said about this 42nd Amendment in their manifesto. I will not read the whole thing. I will only read out the relevant portion and very briefly. On page 3 of the manifesto this is what the Janata Party said:

"The Constitution was amended to sanctify ...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is it a brief statement, Sir?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: "... and institutionalise a total concentration of power in the hands of one individual ...

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a longer statement. Under the guise of point of order, you have made a speech. There is no point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Are you allowing him to discuss the Janata Party on the floor of the House?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am very much within my rights. ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is speaking with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: But you are not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is wrong in that?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Janata Party manifesto says:

"The Constitution was amended to sanctify and institutionalise a total concentration of power in the hands of one individual — the Prime Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows these things.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to know, Sir ...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot make a long speech.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am finishing in a few minutes, if nobody intervenes including you, very kindly.

The Manifesto says further:

"The authoritarian trends that had unfolded themselves over the past few years were embodied in the 42nd Amendment which was bulldozed through Parliament. To all it an amendment is a misnomer. It

is a betrayal of the testament of faith that the founding fathers bequeathed to the people and it subverts the basic structure of the 1950 Constitution. It vitiates the federal principle and upsets the nice balance between the people and Parliament, Parliament and the Judiciary, the judiciary and the executive, the States and the Centre, the citizen and the Government. It is the culmination of a conspiracy to devalue democracy that started with the erosion of the Cabinet system, the deliberate and consummate scuttling of democratic processes in the ruling party, ...

MR. SPEAKER: If senior Members do not co-operate

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: "... and the concentration of all power in the hands of leader who has been sought to be identified with the nation or even to be placed above it."

In the same manifesto, if you see—only one line—on page 9, the Janata Party whose manifesto I broadly endorsed then and I endorse now, says: Under the item 'Political Charter'—point No. 5, they said:

'Seek to rescind the 42nd Amendment.'

If the Janata Government is so serious about this 'rescinding', how can they give legitimacy to the wrong Acts incorporated in the Constitution, which I have described a little earlier? I don't want to elaborate on this point. My point is that we should not give legitimacy to this kind of a thing and my opposition is to the manner in which this Bill has been brought forward. Why cannot the Government bring in a Bill saying, 'The Forty Second Amendment Act is totally repealed'. Are they not doing it because of the fact of the congress party strength in the Rajya Sabha? If that is so, let the country know that the Congress Opposition in the Rajya Sabha is in opposition to this

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

measure which the people are wanting, namely, total repeal of the 42nd Amendment Act. Therefore, Sir, I emphatically wish to point out that to bring in this kind of a piecemeal measure is a kind of betrayal of faith with the people and the electorate. That is my point. Government must rescind the entire Forty-Second Amendment Act and come forward with a new Bill. My friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate is sitting here. Two Ministers of the Cabinet, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. George Fernandes, when they took the oath, said, they are loyal to the Constitution except the 42nd Amendment Act. Therefore, why are they not bringing in this Bill?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): It has been pointed out in the Court of Law that the allegation was wrong.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This kind of piecemeal approach is not at all what is needed. They must bring forward a new Bill and they must throw out the 42nd Amendment Act lock, stock and barrel. Thank you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I find myself in a great predicament because I cannot find myself in agreement with the spirit in which this Bill is brought in or more properly the perspective or the strategy with which this Bill is presented to the House.

Although there can be no objection to the corpus of the Bill—the Corpus of the Bill is all right but if it goes against the spirit of the pledge, we have given to our people, we have some thing to say to express our grave apprehensions in the matter. I have my serious doubts about the wisdom of presenting this Bill whereby Constitutional Amendments are presented to the House in a piecemeal manner. I have grave apprehension that Government is slowly falling in to the trap laid by Mrs. Gandhi's party.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not point this out. We are now witnessing peculiar phase. Mrs. Gandhi's party would be agreeing with something and then alone that can be presented to the House. In the end, they will say 'Nothing doing we are not going to agree with you on other amendments which we consider important then the Government would throw up its hands and say 'We are not going to bring up those amendments'. Are we going to be silent spectators to this kind of thing? Is the hon'ble Law Minister going to assure the House that he will stand by the pledges and promises given to the people? Of course there can be marginal adjustments, nobody can rule out marginal adjustments here and there.

There could be no difficulty about this.

Now, we are being told that if there were a comprehensive Bill, it might be opposed in the other House and ultimately, it would fall through. If there is a comprehensive Bill, it would be open to my hon. friends Opposite to oppose parts of it. Who says that the Bill has to be opposed as a whole? I cannot understand this kind of logic. Let us state clearly and categorically that we stand for this kind of constitutional amendments and, let our friends, too in all fairness tell us clearly that they would not be a party to the amendments of this kind. Thus we can present a full and complete picture to the people from whom we have derived the mandate to come to this House.

It is also a clear violation of the assurances given by the Government that a comprehensive Bill will be brought before the House. It is for you and for the House to consider whether the Government is fulfilling the clear and categorical assurance given to the House in this matter.

I will take you to the record of the proceedings of the House. Our esteemed President, in his gracious Address

to the joint session of both Houses had said:

"During the course of the year, a comprehensive measure will be placed before you to amend the Constitution."

Now, Sir, the hon'ble Law Minister can take a technical view of the matter. But it would be not in consonance with the political view of the matter—I am speaking of the political view, in the purest sense. He may say that we are still to end the financial year. But, then, I will take him to his own words. This is what he had said; here, the hon'ble Law Minister told the House in answer to a question put by Prof. Samar Guha.

"Shri Shanti Bhushan: The Government proposes to bring a comprehensive measure for constitutional amendment which will also cover Forty-Second (Amendment) Bill and the provisions would have to be adopted in order to finalise this decision of the Government."

Then again he said:

"The Government would be taking a decision thereon very shortly".

It was on the 5th of April that the hon. Law Minister had said this. And then recently he told the Reporters in September—this is also very important—that the Janata Government will bring forward in the November session of Parliament a comprehensive Constitutional Amendment Bill to undo some of the changes effected by the previous regime. So, a promise had been made in the House and even outside the House that there would be a comprehensive Constitutional Amendment Bill.

He is now coming only with three or four clauses Bill. This does not fulfill the assurance given to the House. Fortysecond Constitution Amendment Act relates to 59 clauses of the Constitution. This Bill seeks to amend only a few clauses of the Constitution.

So it is a violation of the assurance already given to the House and I want the House to seriously consider this.

Then, Mr. Speaker, as it has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, we had given a pledge to the people. The people might now conclude that we are sliding back or backtracking on the pledge given to them. I am also apprehensive that the people might think that we were not as true as our words and that in fact we want to enjoy some of the powers conferred by that amendment. In other words it may be their fear that the emergency provisions in the Constitution Amendment will give us..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are surrendering to the black mailers.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Therefore, Sir, my submission is this. The point to be considered by you as also by this House is whether by omission, the Government is not endorsing the subversion of the Constitution. The facts that have come to light before the Shah Commission clearly establish that the proclamation of Emergency itself was *ab initio* void. So, a view can be taken that whatever amendments had been undertaken during the period of Emergency are invalid. It may be construed, therefore that the Government by omission is becoming a party to the subversion of the Constitution if the Government does not bring forth those amendments which will seek to undo the subversion of the Constitution. It is a matter of great constitutional importance that the House should not agree to the continuance of the subversion of the Constitution as is implied in this Bill because this Bill does not seek to undo many of the mischiefs done to the important provisions of the Constitution.

Further, Sir, would you kindly also not sympathise with the difficulty of the Members of the House in the matter of partial amendment of Article 226. We are clear that Article 226 has to be

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

restored to its pristine glory and my party—I am speaking on behalf of my party—will not agree to any kind of amendment to Article 226 which does not seek to restore Article 226 in its original form with for any other purpose? It is cardinal for us and we would like to see these things restored again. My difficulty is that if that amendment also has to come—and I may assert with all emphasis that it will have to come—then should the House be made to undergo the dredgery of addressing itself to the same clause two or three times. Why not have a comprehensive amendment? I am only illustrating my point so far as the difficulty the House would experience with regard to these constitutional amendments. With these words as I made it clear earlier I am not opposing the corpus of the Bill; it is too innocuous to be opposed. I object to the perspective in which it is being placed before the House. Unless the hon'ble Law Minister assures us that we will stick to the pledge given to the people and that in this very Session he would be coming with a comprehensive Bill, I am afraid, he would not be fulfilling the commitments made to the people and to the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I want to seek a clarification.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Sir, the hon'ble Member cannot seek a clarification at this stage. Either one has to oppose the Bill or support the grant of leave. There is no question of clarification at this stage. Shri Chatterjee is not rising on a point of order.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : पॉइंट ऑफ आर्डर की बात नहीं है, पूरे देश की बात है। टक्कीकल मामला बात

रहे हैं। अब भाषा भाषा ला रहे हैं, टुकड़ों में ला रहे हैं।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, if any mandate was clearly given during the last elections it was that 42nd Amendment must go log, stock and barrel. This was the commitment of the Janata Government. I would like to know is it the policy of the present Government that because of the composition of the Rajya Sabha decisions have to be taken as to what would be the Constitution of this country. Therefore, unless we have the good wishes of a party which had believed in evil and which tried to impose dictatorship ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee that is not fair.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayenkil): The hon. Law Minister has made it clear in the House on an earlier occasion that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill would come after discussion with the opposition Leaders.... (Interruptions) There are of course his own party members. This is part of the discussion and I hope that a further Bill may come later. May I know from the hon. Minister whether, when he was having discussions with Members, of the Marxist Communist Party which is functioning anti-constitutional (Interruptions) They are issuing notices, they are issuing summons.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. On what Shri Shyamnandan Mishra submitted. I treat this with the contempt it deserves.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I also treat what you say with the utmost contempt you deserve ...

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please resume your seats ... if you persist, it will not be recorded. Shri Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House has to consider what Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has said, he is the Deputy Leader and he has disapproved in clear language the introduction of the Bill although he has said that he did not oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order in that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the changed circumstances, in the light of the attitude of the Janata Party's Deputy Leader, we know that he is opposing the very spirit of the Bill. You have to give it all the consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I am grateful to the hon. Members for the brief statements which they have made on this Bill and I also propose to be brief in my statement. With regard to the objections that they have raised to the introduction of this Bill, I fully respect those feelings and sentiments behind those objections. I take it that those objections arise from a little misconception of the whole situation and I should like to allay those misconceptions and give an assurance to the House that there is no question of the Janata Party or the Government going back on its commitment. There was the 42nd amendment by which the Constitution was amended. Shri Mavalankar whom I greatly respect read out from the manifesto to point out that the Constitution had been amended to sanctify total concentration of power in the hands of an individual and that it constituted a departure from cer-

tain principles and that it vitiated checks and balances and so on. When a statement like this is made, it is a statement which reflects on certain amending Act generally. There are various provisions. You have been an eminent Judge of the Supreme Court and you are aware that there are so many provisions in the 42nd amendment and each provision stands by itself. It is an independent provision. When a statement like this is made in regard to a comprehensive amending Act containing 59 clauses it is not that the statement applies to each individual clause; the statement applies to most of the clauses which are there.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I draw the attention of the hon. Law Minister that—the political character in the manifesto clearly pledged to rescind the 42nd amendment.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have heard the hon. Members patiently and I am equally entitled to that; if the hon. Members would hold their patience and give me the same courtesy which I give to them when they were speaking, I shall explain the position. There might have been difference of opinion whether it was brief or not. I regard they spoke briefly. I also propose to be brief. The first point raised by Prof. Mavalankar was that a Bill should have been brought for the total repeal of the 42nd amendment Act lock, stock and barrel—a single line Bill stating that the 42nd amendment Act is repealed should be brought and thereafter another Bill should have been brought for incorporating the amendments which we want to have. For instance, article 39A is one of the directive principles which casts a duty on the State to give legal aid to the poor. It cannot be described as an amendment which either sanctifies total concentration of power in the hands of an individual or vitiates the balance of power. So, his suggestion was that one Bill should be brought to repeal the 42nd amendment and then another.

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

Bill should be brought, which is a comprehensive one dealing with each amendment made by the 42nd amendment Act. I will deal with both the positions. It is well known that the purpose of the 42nd amendment Act was to amend the Constitution. Its provisions provided that the Constitution shall stand amended in a particular way. The provisions had to be brought into force on specific dates which had to be laid down by the government. Most of the provisions of the 42nd Act have already been brought into force. May be one or two provisions were yet to be brought into force. Sir, I appeal to your great experience. If just a repealing Bill had been brought, would it serve the purpose of amending the Constitution? After these provisions have already come into force and achieved the purposes for which they had been brought, a repealing Bill would not serve the purpose of restoring the Constitution to its original shape and form. It would have been completely futile. Of course, those provisions which were yet to be brought into force would have been prevented from being given effect to and to that extent a potential threat of further amendment in respect of two or three articles would have been averted.

As I said, some people have said that a single line Bill to repeal the 42nd amendment Act should have been brought. That would not serve the purpose. The other proposal is, there could have been another Bill with 59 clauses saying, "This clause shall stand deleted from the Constitution" and so on. Of course, some saving provision would have had to be made. You cannot bring two. If you to-day bring a measure for the repeal of a particular clause, can you, thereafter, turn round—after this has been adopted—and bring in another measure, viz. to restore it, and put it back, viz. clause 39-A in the same session? Could one measure be brought in order to delete clause 39-A

from the Constitution, and again, as soon as it was deleted, if it required ratification, could we bring another bill?(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Some amendment can come in.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Apart from it, if a Government brings a measure saying that clause 39-A shall be deleted; suppose an amendment is moved by another hon. Member that that particular clause of the bill should be deleted, and the question engages the consideration of the House namely to accept it or not; and the scope of the amendment is that there is a duty imposed on the State by Article 39-A viz. to give legal aid to the poor—and the speech made in support of the bill is that there is no reason to delete this particular clause, simply because it was said that the bill had been passed without a proper discussion and debate. That kind of thing has always been said. But there is now no impediment to any discussion and coming to a conclusion. So, before any measure is brought before the House, obviously, there should be an application of mind on the point: do we want this particular clause 39-A or any other matter which might have been brought from the State List to the concurrent List etc. Take for instance Education. Education was in the State List. It was brought to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment Act. Obviously, before such a formal measure as a bill is brought before the House, the people who want to bring that bill have to make up their minds and decide whether they want to keep a particular subject in the State List or the Central List. If it is in the Concurrent List and they want to keep it in the Concurrent List, then—with the limited understanding that I have—it would not be proper at all to bring a bill, to take it from the Concurrent List in which it might be to the State List first, and after it has been taken to the State List, then again to bring it back from the State List to the Concurrent List, and so on.

Constitution is an important matter. The matter of amending the Constitution cannot be treated very lightly. In fact there has been criticism against the measures which had been brought in the past, that such a sacred and solemn matter like the amending of the Constitution, was being treated lightly. (*Interruptions*) If that is so, there must be a proper debate, proper consideration and proper application of mind to each and every clause first.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Has there been a debate on this; has there been a debate on what you are doing now? Where is the debate? Nobody knows it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Yes. A debate has been going on throughout the country. After March, the atmosphere of stifling debate has not been there. Even during Emergency—even you, Sir, are a witness to the fact—in spite of the then prevailing stifling atmosphere, many of us had gone round the country and successfully carried on a debate. Prof. Mavalankar will not forget it. We carried on a debate, even during the oppressive period of the Emergency; and that debate has been continued ever since. The Press has also been expressing its views; various Bar associations have been appointing committees; many seminars have taken place; and committees have considered the matter and submitted reports. Many individuals have been sending their views. The matter has been discussed in many forums, even in party forums and so on. That is why it was decided....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your deputy leader is opposing it on the floor of the House.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: He is not opposing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about a free national debate?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The hon. deputy leader has served an important public purpose viz. calling attention to this matter, so that there may be no confusion in the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In an open forum?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: His intention was to give me an opportunity to clarify these very important matters, so that there may be no confusion in the public mind at any place. I am very grateful to him for that. Otherwise, people who are interested in carrying on propaganda, they might have carried on some propaganda, and some confusion would have arisen. So, I am grateful to the Deputy Leader for having made that statement for the purpose of enabling me to take this opportunity to put the record straight as to what the intention of the Government is, what the Government propose to do about it.

Something was said in regard to piecemeal measures in regard to such a document like the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act. May I remind the hon. Members of this House that this piecemeal approach has been adopted and has become necessary for certain reason? This is not the first time today that this piecemeal approach has been adopted. In fact, may I remind the hon. Members of this House that in the very first session, after this Government took over, this piecemeal approach in regard to the Forty-second Amendment Act has been adopted in this House itself, with the permission of the House. In the very first session the Forty-third Amendment Bill has been introduced with the permission of the House, with the unanimous permission of the House, and one of the matters which is contained in this Bill was also in that Bill, namely, article 31B. So far as that Bill is concerned, it is still there before the House, and it deals with various other articles of the Constitution, like the term of the Lok Sabha as well as the State Legislative Assemblies, which

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

had been sought to be increased from five years to seven years. That Bill is already before the House. So far as this Bill is concerned, it also deals with the clause of the Constitution. The reason why this Bill had to be brought....

MR. SPEAKER: The reason everybody knows.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Would he give an assurance that all the other undesirable things would be removed later on?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Yes. We want a dialogue with the opposition. Not that we are afraid and, therefore, we will not bring a measure only because it is not supported by the opposition parties. After the dialogue and discussion, if something which we feel should be amended is not acceptable to them, we will still bring that measure before the House. It is another matter. The dialogue has been carried on, it is going on, and I am very hopeful that there would be no difficulty at all. But if there are some articles in regard to which we feel that there should be amendment and there is no cooperation forthcoming from the other side, that will not prevent us from bringing those matters also before this House and the other House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The simple question is whether the hon. Minister stands by the commitment to the House namely, to bring up a comprehensive Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The commitment was to bring it during this session.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say in this session.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In the President's Address there was

an assurance that the Government propose to do it this year.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered your question. What he said was that he will try to persuade the other side to agree with you and then do it. But if you think they are not agreeable on important matters where you consider an amendment is necessary, even then he shall bring the amendments.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My humble submission then is that the Government should say that it does not find it possible to honour the commitment given to the House. Secondly, the Government might not succeed in getting what they want from the Opposition while the Opposition would succeed in retaining the soul of Emergency that they have built into the Constitution intact. So, I say that it must be a comprehensive Bill. Whatever amendments the Government propose to bring they should come forward with them. They should not come in a piece-meal manner.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I fully support what my hon. friend, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra has said.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let us have an assurance as to how soon the Minister will bring it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing others who have not given prior notice. I put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Sir, before you go to the next item, because I had not given my name earlier, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. This is the President's Address dated 28th March, 1977. They have stated here that during the course of the year, a comprehensive measure will be brought before the House. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that this Bill must be brought before 28th March, 1978.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It may be difficult to bring forward a comprehensive Bill in this session. It will be brought forward in the early stages of the next session.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): There has been a reference to the President's Address. Everybody is very seriously concerned about one other matter. I would also like to know, what about the other commitment for the repeal of MISA which we have been asking for.

MR. SPEAKER: That had already been raised.

13.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **BOYCOTT OF WAGE BOARDS OF WORKING JOURNALISTS AND NON-JOURNALIST EMPLOYEES BY I.E.N.S. AND INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter on the floor of the House.

The newspaper tycoons of the Indian Eastern Newspapers Society and the Indian Languages Newspapers Association have decided to boycott the wage boards of working journa-

lists and non-journalist employees in the newspaper industry. This has been conveyed to the Prime Minister, as it is reported. The decision to boycott was on the issue of giving adequate interim relief to working journalists and non-journalist employees and the tycoons have opposed the inclusion of a veteran politician and an eminent trade union leader, Shri B. C. Bhagwati and another member. This situation by the newspaper tycoons was created on the pretext that Shri Bhagwati and other non-official member was trying to protect the interests of the working journalists and other non-journalist employees. Shri Dutt, the other member was also a member of the fact-finding committee on daily newspapers and, therefore, his stand was also based on first-hand knowledge of newspaper working.

The Government should now intervene in the matter and ensure that the working journalists and non-journalist employees get adequate interim relief which is justified by the rise in the present cost of living index.

(ii) **NON-AVAILABILITY OF STREPTOMYCIN MEDICINE**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an urgent matter of public importance under rule 377.

A news has appeared in newspapers that streptomycin, a very vital medicine, is not available in the market causing difficulty to lakhs of patients. For want of vital medicines, like streptomycin, lakhs of patients may die. It is a very important and serious matter. Therefore, through you, Sir, I draw the attention of the Minister concerned and I would request him to inquire into the causes of short supply of streptomycin, whether it is hoarding or not, and make a statement on the floor of the House and assure the House about the easy supply of streptomycin.

14.9 hrs.

(iii) STRIKE AT ATOMIC POWER STATION IN KOTA

श्री कानवीर प्रसाद नाथूर : (सीकर) : मैं श्रम मंत्री जी का ध्यान एटोमिक पावर स्टेशन, कोटा में यत तीन महीने से चल रही हड़ताल की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस स्टेशन पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। इस हड़ताल के कारण इस पावर स्टेशन में बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी ने वहाँ के मजदूर नेताओं और अधिकारियों को बुला कर समझौता कराया था। वह समझौता अभी तक लागू नहीं हुआ है। यह सारे देश का प्रोजेक्ट है। इसमें राजस्थान और केन्द्र सरकार दोनों को घाटा हो रहा है। मैं माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे इस सदन में इसके सम्बन्ध में स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रोजेक्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार में वह डिपार्टमेंट प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास है। जिस प्रोजेक्ट से केन्द्रीय सरकार का सीधा सम्बन्ध हो, वहाँ भी केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्री द्वारा बताया गया समझौते पर अमल न हो, यह हैरानी की बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने इस समझौते को क्यों नहीं माना है? तीन महीने से यह हड़ताल चली आ रही है। माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं, वे वहाँ पर इसके सम्बन्ध में स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण करें।

(iv) INDEFINITE STRIKE BY MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I may be permitted to raise the following urgent matter under rule 377:—

The employees of the Maharashtra Government are on an indefinite

strike since the last three days. The Maharashtra Government is paying about Rs. 500 crores, out of their total revenue of Rs. 1,300 crores, to the employees. Moreover, the State Government extended the financial assistance beyond the recommendation of the Bhole Commission. It may not have satisfied the employees and their leaders.

It may be worthwhile to mention that all the State Governments are in financial difficulties and their total claim amounts to Rs. 1,000 crores—for assistance from the Central Government. It is the primary duty of the Central Government to regulate and control the financial matters of the country and also give the State/guidelines on these. In the present system of money matters, income and distribution, the State Governments are heavily leaning on the Central Government. So, it is the primary duty of the Central Government to extend all assistance and help to the State Governments to maintain stability in financial matters.

The strike of the Maharashtra Government employees will make a heavy commitment on the State Government, and it is impossible for the State Government to meet this financial responsibility without the assistance of the Central Government. Surprisingly enough, an Union Minister is instigating the employees to go on with the strike with an ulterior political motive to topple the Congress Government there. It is reported that this Central Minister has given an assurance to the strike leaders that the Centre will help them to carry on with their agitation against the State Government. A representative of the Confederation met the Minister and got this assurance. In this background it is worthwhile to remember that the Chief Minister, Mr. Vasant Dada Patil, said yesterday that "the strike has been timed to begin from 14th December because the strike leaders feel

sure that, by 20th December, the Centre would dismiss his Ministry and come to terms with the strikers". The action of this Central Minister is against the Constitutional propriety and is a naked intervention into the affairs of the State. The instigation by the Central Minister is politically motivated and it can only help to worsen the Centre-State relations....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only an alleged interference.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a wild allegation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It may be worthwhile to recall the unwanted utterances of the Union Minister Shri George Fernandes, against the State Government while he was visiting certain States like Assam and Andhra Pradesh. It is necessary that the Union Ministers must function within the framework of the Constitution and they should not indulge into such activities which will harm the interest of the nation. I would request the Prime Minister to take note of the activities of his Ministers and control them so that they function within the framework of the Constitution.

It was said that it was a wild allegation. It may be a wild allegation, but it is a fact.

14.05 hrs.

SUPREME COURT (NUMBER OF JUDGES) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration".

Sir, the Bill is a very simple one. As the hon. Members are aware, the Constitution contains a provision which limits the number of judges which can be appointed to the Supreme Court, but it contains an enabling provision that until the Parliament by law otherwise provides, with the result that the Parliament has the power to authorise the appointment of judges even in excess of the number which has been laid down in the Constitution. It is because of this that earlier also the Parliament has authorised the appointment of judges to the extent of 13 judges in addition to the Chief Justice. That was the existing provision.

As the hon. Members are aware, the arrears and delay of administration of justice have assumed alarming proportions all over the country including in the Supreme Court also. As I had occasions to say earlier, while the pendency of cases in the Supreme Court in 1962 was 1700 and odd cases, this figure has gone up to 14,700 and odd cases pending in the Supreme Court on 30th April, 1977.

While other measures are being considered and discussions are going on in various forums, various seminars and symposiums are taking place in the country, the members of the Bar Associations and Bar Council of India are applying their mind to this problem of delayed justice. As the entire House is aware, the backdrop of democracy is the rule of law and the rule of law requires not merely that a person should have a right to go to a court of law for enforcement of his legal rights, but it is also necessary that not only he has an opportunity to go to a court of law, but he must get the result from the court of law also within a reasonable time. Unless the court is able to enforce his legal rights within the reasonable

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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time, there would really be no rule of law; there would be theoretical rule of law and not practical rule of law. Mere increase in the number of judges alone cannot be a solution; therefore, this discussion is going on in various forms. The judges are also applying their mind; the Supreme Court is also applying its mind so that this problem can be effectively solved and we can be proud of our administration of justice in this country and the common man can feel that he does not remain oppressed and deprived of his legitimate and legal rights on account of the delays which take place in the adjudication of those controversies and in the enforcement of his legal rights.

So far as this Bill is concerned, it has been brought for seeking authority to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court to the extent of 17 in addition to the Chief Justice of India. I would like to assure the hon. House that while this power is being taken, this power would be exercised to appoint more judges in the Supreme Court only so long as it is necessary to decide cases quickly. If a situation arises when it is not necessary to have all those judges, naturally as and when judges retire, more appointment would not be made. This is merely an enabling measures. Of course, if it becomes necessary also after other measures have been tried for a further increase, the Government will have to come for further increase in the number of judges. In fact, some amendments have been given in which the hon. Members want that the authority should be given by Parliament to the Government to make appointments even to the extent of thirty judges and so on. I find, some amendments are there to this effect. While I appreciate their kindness in this regard, obviously it should be the duty of the Government to take the Parliament into confidence on such an important matter from time to time

as and when, it becomes necessary to have more judges. It would also not be right for the Government to keep on coming to the Parliament every time. That is why, we are seeking by this Bill to get the authority and sanction of the Parliament to have the strength of the judges in the Supreme Court increased by four. That is the authority to increase them by 4. It may be that straightaway the entire increase may not be filed because as there are other questions, other facilities like Court rooms and so on and so forth, so to the extent that it is found necessary and feasible and without having to come before the Parliament again, this limited authority to increase the strength by 4 is being sought by this Bill.

I hope that so far as this Bill is concerned, unlike any other Bill, there would not be a single voice of dissent on this Bill and the spirit behind this Bill would be appreciated because this is so far as justice is concerned. Of course, it has become axiomatic and people say that justice delayed is justice denied. At the same time, I would also like to caution that whenever it is said that justice delayed is justice denied, some people come forward with the next namely, that justice hurried is justice buried. Therefore, while the process of justice has to be speeded up, it has to be speeded up in a manner that so far as the quality of justice is concerned, it does not deteriorate in the slightest. I have no doubt that when all the minds in the country and all sections of the society are now engaged on a proper solution of this problem, it would be possible to find out and evolve ways and methods by which it would be possible for this country even to show a lead to the rest of the world and to find out ways how the process of justice could really be speeded up without allowing the quality of justice to deteriorate in the slightest and that would be a proud day for this country, a proud day for democracy and that day

really democracy will get so strengthened that no assault on democracy would ever be possible in this country.

This Bill is only a small step in that direction and I hope the spirit of this Bill would be appreciated. Not only that but the terms of the Bill would also get universal approval from all sections of the House.

With these words, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Dr. Seyid Muhammad.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut): I support the Bill. While doing so, I consider it necessary and my duty to make some comments for the consideration of this hon. House and also the hon. Minister.

I am glad that the Law Minister himself has agreed that a mere increase in the number of Judges is not a solution to cut down the arrears and to speed up the rate of disposals. If you go into the Statement of Objects and Reasons, certain figures are given which speak for themselves. In 1960 the number of Judges was increased from 10 to 13. That is 3 judges more were to be appointed thereafter. But you will find the increase in the institution of suits was 5000 between 1960 and 1976. It was 3241 in 1960 and in 1976 it was 8254. So, roughly there was an increase of 5000. But the arrears is an astonishing figure. It increased by about 12000. In 1960 the figure was 2319 and in 1976 it was 14109. So the institution was in the range of 5000 but the arrears 3066 L. S.—II.

rears came to the tune of 11000—12000 even though there was an increase in the number of Judges by 3. So we have to seek the reason why in spite of the increase in the number of Judges, there was this enormous increase in the pendency or arrears of cases before the Court.

It has been well established that the number of suits and disposals depend on various factors. One is the number of institutions. The number of institution of cases depends upon the consciousness of people of their rights and they resort to courts more often. Secondly, the reason is, clumsiness, that is, the law becoming not very clear. Today, in a way, you have unnecessary easy access to the courts. The term 'Any Other Purpose' in Art. 226 is such a thing which gives unnecessary reason for the High Court to interfere in **Governmental, administrative, actions, thereby increasing the volume of litigation in courts.** We can think of taking away this expression 'any other purpose' and at the same time protecting the rights of citizens. That would be a better thing. Another reason for much of the delay is the clumsiness and complicated procedural provision existing now. I am glad the hon. Law Minister has said on more than one occasion that he has found out a formula or is in the process of finding out a formula by which within one year from the time the suit is filed upto the appellate stage the entire process will be over. My best wishes are always with him and if he can do so he will really be doing a great service to this country. My genuine well-wishes are with him in finding out such an effective formula.

While amending the Civil Procedure Code last year, we made a provision for a time limit within which judgments should be delivered. What I say, though not strictly relating to the present Bill, is relevant in the sense that certain procedural improvements have to be made. The other day I read this in connection

[Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad]

with the evolving of a code of conduct for the judges, that some of the judges resent prescribing a certain period within which judgement should be delivered. I don't know why anybody should resent it. As far as courts other than Supreme Court is concerned we have made the amendment in the Civil Procedure Code fixing a time limit within which judgment should be delivered. That sort of limitation,—I would even say reform—in the legal procedure is something which has got to be done and it should not be taken as interference in anybody's conduct or questioning his prestige or his ability. These are some of the necessary reforms you have to bring about.

Coming to the difficulties arising out of clumsiness, I would point out that Justice Krishna Ayyar, a great authority on the subject, has delivered a series of lectures in the Nagpur university. To some extent rightly and to some extent not so rightly he has criticised what he called clumsy and complicated drafting. One may not fully agree with his phraseology, but one should certainly support his view that by making the drafting more simplified and understandable and clearer we are doing a great service. The Law Minister, with his great experience, knows this, because he has got considerable experience in actual litigation work. On the interpretation of certain phrases, litigation has gone upto the stage of the Supreme Court. I do not say that even in the simplest form of drafting, the problem of interpretation will not arise. Certainly it will arise. But, we can certainly avoid much of the unnecessary litigation if the expression, the drafting, the phraseology etc., are much simpler.

I would like to mention one thing and then I will finish with my submissions. The Law Minister in connection with the recent appointment of judges to the Supreme Court made a point with which I fully agree. The point was that in the appointment

of judges to the Supreme Court, the criteria should be only competence and seniority should not be the criterion at all. I entirely agree with it. But, at the same time, there has been a sort of dichotomy and contradiction in the attitude taken in certain quarters. In the matter of appointing puisne judge, seniority is no consideration but only merit. But, for the purpose of appointing the Chief Justice, seniority is the consideration. I cannot understand this logic. If the puisne judges should be appointed only on merits and not on the basis of the seniority, how does it become a criterion in the matter of appointment of Chief Justice if merit is subsidiary but seniority alone is the criterion. I think that we are entitled to get an explanation in this regard. Because this deals with the appointment of judges, we are entitled to know what are the criteria for the appointment of puisne Judges and why the criteria which are valid in the case of appointment of a puisne judge of the Supreme Court cease to be valid in the case of appointment of the Chief Justice of the same Court?

Sir, with these apprehensions and doubts, I fully support the Bill. I am sure that knowing well the pressure of work in the Supreme Court, there is a necessity for increasing the number of judges. Subject to these observations and submission that I have made, I support the Bill.

श्री गंगा सिंह (मंडी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और इस बिल का स्वागत करना हूँ। यदि हम 1960 की इंस्टीट्यूशन और 1960 की पडोसी कमेज की सुप्रीम कोर्ट में और 1976 की फिगर्स को देखें तो यह इस प्रकार है :—

1960 में 3241 इंस्टीट्यूशन हुई
और 1976 में 8254 इंस्टीट्यूशन हुई।
1960 में 2318 कमेज पेंडिंग थे और

1976 में 14109। 1960 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 13 जजेज थे, अब जजों की संख्या करने जा रहे हैं 17। यदि इन फिगर्स को देखा जाय और कम्पेयर किया जाये तो मैं यह समझता हूं जैसी कि मेरे एक दोस्त ने तरगीम दी है कि तीस जजज होने चाहिए। यदि तीस जजज भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अन्दर किए गए तो वह भी हम सारे एरियर को डिमांड नहीं कर सकेंगे। कम से कम हमें चार्ल्स या पचाम जजेज की जरूरत होगी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेंडिंग केमेज को डिस्पोज आफ करने के लिए। यह एरियर्स की समस्या सिर्फ सुप्रीम कोर्ट की ही नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में करीब 14 हजार कैस पेंडिंग हैं। हाई कोर्ट में जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कुछ दिन पहले फिगर्स दी थी, 1 लाख से भी ज्यादा केमेज पेंडिंग हैं और इसी तरह में डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स और दूसरी म्युसिमल कोर्ट्स में तो पता नहीं कितने लाख केमेज पेंडिंग होंगे।

यह समस्या सारे रास्ट की समस्या है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ले कर जिला अदालत और मजिस्ट्रेट कोर्ट्स तक की यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने और जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इस और ध्यान दिया है, यह बड़े स्वागत का विषय है लेकिन कोर्ट्स में थोड़ी बहुत जजों की वृद्धि कर के ही इस समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक सरकार अदालतों के लिये ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट इबाल्व न करे जो संक्षिप्त हो व कृत्रिम डिस्पोजल वाला हो, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। अदालतों के केमेज को डिस्पोज आफ करने में सब से पहले ड्राफ्टिंग की बात आती है। प्लीडिंग्स छोटी होनी चाहिए। मदई जो अदालत से इस्तदुआ चाहता है, वह संक्षिप्त रूप में आ जाए, हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में प्लीडिंग्स

की इतनी समस्या नहीं जितनी कि छोटी कोर्टों में। और वे ही फिर हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाते हैं। अग्राइजन्सीस क्वालीफाइड होने चाहिए क्योंकि इस का असर बाद में सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के केमेज पर भी पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से एक नीति होनी चाहिए कि प्लीडिंग ड्राफ्ट कौन करे, कितनी उस की क्वालीफिकेशन्स होनी चाहिए और किस आकार की प्रोसीडिंग्स हों। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि मक्षिपन एंड टू दी प्वाइंट वाला प्लीडिंग्स का प्रोफारमा निर्धारण करना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई ऐसे केमेज होते हैं जो कि पार्टीज के स्टेटमेंट्स के ऊपर ही खत्म हो सकते हैं लेकिन पार्टी का स्टेटमेंट लेना आवश्यक नहीं है। कई केमेज में अदालतों में पार्टीज के स्टेटमेंट्स लिये जाते हैं और कई में नहीं लिये जाते हैं। यह आवश्यक नहीं होना चाहिए कि पार्टीज के स्टेटमेंट्स लिये जाएं। इस से केमेज को डिस्पोज आफ करने में बड़ी जल्दी हो सकती है। एडिडेंस में भी बहुत समय नाट हो जाता है। एग्जामिनेशन-इन्-चीफ और क्रॉस एग्जामिनेशन, उस में भी बहुत समय लग जाता है। उस के बाद आर्गुमेंट्स कई दिनों तक चलते रहते हैं। हमारे देश में सौ सौ साल पुराने प्रोसीडेंट्स अदालतों में वकील लोग पेश करते हैं। इस बारे में मैं यह समझता हूं कि हमारी ला मिनिस्ट्री को निर्णय लेना चाहिए कि कितने सालों पुराने प्रोसीडेंट्स को साइड किया जा सकता है। और एक केस में कितने प्रोसीडेंट्स को साइड किया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यदि कोई प्रोसीडेंट है तो क्या ऐसी सूरत में दूसरी कोर्टों के फैसलों को कोर्ट किया जाए? इसके बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए।

[श्री गंगा सिंह]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जजों को एपाइन्ट करना चाहिए जोकि कुईक डिस्पोजल कर सकें। मान लीजिए एक मुकदमा सिविल नेचर का है, एक ऐसे जज का जो फ्रीजदारो का काम करता रहा हो, उस मुकदमे का फ़ैसला करने के लिए बिठा दें, तो यह बिल्कुल निश्चित है कि वह उस का फ़ैसला करने के लिए ज्यादा समय लगाएगा। जो जज जिस विषय में एक्सपर्ट हो, उस को उसी विषय के केसेज डिमांड करने के लिये नियुक्त करना चाहिए।

हमारी अदालतों में, हाई कोर्ट तक, मैं ने देखा है कि उन के पास पूरा इक्वूपमेंट और पूरा स्टाफ नहीं है। स्टाफ न होने के कारण बहुत से केसेज में डिमिशन देने में बहुत देरी हो जाती है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जूडिशियल सर्विस में टेनेंट नहीं ला पा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने देखा होगा कि अच्छे अच्छे वकील हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज नहीं बनना चाहते हैं। कारण क्या है? हाई कोर्ट व सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों के वेतन 1950 में निश्चित किये गये थे और आज भी उन्हें वही वेतन दिये जा रहे हैं। अगर आप हमारे महकमों में देखें तो वतनों में वृद्धि कर दी गयी है और यह वृद्धि दुगुनी और तीन गुनी तक की गयी है। जब एक वकील दस हजार या पन्द्रह हजार रुपये अपनी वकालत में कमा लेता है तो वह चार हजार या साढ़े तीन हजार में जज बनने कैम आयेगा? हमारे यहां हायैस्ट एक्जीक्यूटिव प्रेजिडेंट आफ इंडिया और चीफ जस्टिस को बराबर वेतन मिलना चाहिए। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारी हकूमत के तीन समान अंग हैं—जूडीमरी, एक्जीक्यूटिव और पार्लियामेंट। अगर ये बराबर हैं और उनके अपने क्षेत्र में सर्वोच्च अधिकार हैं तो इन

तीनों को एक समान बतन और इज्जत मिलनी चाहिए। जहां तक इज्जत का प्रश्न है वह तो तीनों को बराबर की मिली हुई है लेकिन बतन समान नहीं है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजिज को, तत्वात् बढ़ाई जाए ताकि अच्छे से अच्छे टेलेन्ट्स वहां आ सकें।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि बाज में ऐसी एथिक्स डेवलप होनी चाहिए जिसमें की बाज के अच्छे टेलेन्ट्स भी चार-पांच साल के लिए अवश्य कोर्ट में बनीर जज काम करने के लिए जाएं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मुकदमे बढ़ रहे हैं, इनको सरकार एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर्स में भी कम कर सकती है। अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर्स न्याय संगत हो, लॉग अदालतों में नहीं जायेंगे। केमिज बहुत कम हो सकते हैं। प्रैक्टिस यह है कि कोई भी ग्रावैम हो व्युरा-क्रेमी उसको पुट आफ करनी है। व्युरा-क्रेमी उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देती और न कोई अधिकारी उसके बारे में कोई जिम्मेदारी लेता है। न कोई निर्णय करते हैं। हमारे बहुत से केमिज एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और रेवेन्यू इत्यादि के हाई कोर्ट और सिविल कोर्ट में जाते हैं। सी० पी० सी० का दफा 80 के यदि उसके न्याय संगत फैसले शासन द्वारा हो जाये तो अदालतों में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। नोटिस के विवादों को पहले तो सरकार खुद फैसले कर देती थी लेकिन अब कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता और वे मामले कोर्ट में जाते हैं और कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद निपटार्ये जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकारी अधिकारी पूरा ध्यान दें तो ऐसे केमिज बहुत कम हो सकते हैं। हमें हिन्दु-स्थान के अन्दर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कोर्ट्स भी क्रियेट करनी पड़ेंगी ताकि जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मामले हैं उनका निबटारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव

कोर्ट्स में हो सके और ये मामले कोर्टों में न जाएं।

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो लो प्रायोरिटी आजकल हमारे बजट में न्याय पालिका को दी जाती है वह ठीक नहीं है। कभी ऐसा समय था जब कि स्टेट का एक मात्र काम न्याय देना ही था। लेकिन आज तो बहुत सारे काम स्टेट के हो गये हैं इसलिये सरकार को और से इसे बहुत कम प्रायोरिटी दी जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि डिस्पेंसिंग आफ जस्टिस को हमें हायर प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिए। न्यायपालिका को अधिक बजट दिया जाना चाहिये।

एक प्रतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जुडीशरी को इंडिपेंडेंस का भी कायम रखा जाए। यह नहीं हो सकता है जब हाई कोर्ट के जजों और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों की नियुक्ति के बारे में हम कोई खास प्रोमीजर इवाल्फ करे। एक जगह से दूसरी जगह हाई कोर्ट के जजों को ट्रांसफर के बारे में नियम बनाएं। हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों की नियुक्ति के बारे में भी किसी प्रकार के नियम बनायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का अनुमोदन करता हूँ और आपको समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, this should be a non-controversial Bill. In view of the number of cases pending naturally one of the measures is to increase the number of judicial officers. Supreme Court being the last Court, naturally people want to take their last chance before it. Especially during the last emergency, so many oppressive laws, decisions and executive orders were passed and people have to come to the Supreme Court in the ultimate analysis. Therefore, I support the increase in the number of Judges. But I would like to ask whe-

ther increasing the number of judges is the only solution. The minister surely appreciates the difficulties that are being faced like laws delays. Democracy cannot function properly if the judicial system does not work properly and if the people do not get only speedy justice, but justice without much expense. Therefore, this is probably only an *ad hoc* measure. Let us have some idea from the minister as to what is to be done. We have been fed up with generalisations and assurances for years about legal aid, minimising laws delays and providing inexpensive justice to the people.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Let him gave some suggestions. I will implement them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If you cannot make up your mind for want of suggestions, certainly I shall cooperate with you and give suggestions. In a vast country like this, people in different economic strata in society are forced to come to Delhi. Either they are dragged by the rich people or for their own protection they have to come to the Supreme Court. Can they afford it? In this country, even while talking of legal aid, it has never been even contemplated that you will pay for their journey to Delhi and for staying in Delhi. So, has not the time come to have some sort of Circuit Benches of the Supreme Court? This is a matter of great importance. If I am not mistaken, some proposal had been mooted, but probably there was some opposition by the then Chief Justice of India. I want to know from the government whether they have any such proposal. Kindly think of people in Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, etc. In spite of Mr. Lakkappa's presence here, they have great difficulty in reaching Delhi. Think of the people in West Bengal and other areas of the eastern region. You should atleast make justice available to the people as near as possible.

The question of legal aid must be tackled and tackled soon. Then there

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

is the question of overall law reform and alteration of procedural laws. I hope all these matters will be taken up. Let us not judge the merit of a court on the basis of disposals of cases. According to me, the true test of justice is not the number of disposals but the number of real decisions. One of the Chief Justices of Calcutta High Court said, there seems to be a tendency in some quarters to somehow dispose of cases, not decide cases. That should not be the approach. Through figures you cannot find out whether a judge is good or bad; or whether the court is doing its duty to the people or not. For that, two things are necessary. First, we want a better Bench; and second a better Bar. Both are complementary here. We in the Bar contribute substantially in delaying cases. I do not know whether Mr. Shanti Bhushan successfully did it. But in some cases, once we get injunctions, lawyers do help the clients. We must have better judges. Mr. Shanti Bhushan has not been persuaded to go to the Bench. The reason may be either money, or he knew that he would be here as Law Minister. He dissuaded himself from going to the Bench. The previous Law Minister did go to the Bench and when he came down here, he did it to support all the measures that were directed towards crushing the Judiciary. These are matters to be looked into.

My appeal to the Law Minister is this: "It seems that the hang-over of the Emergency is still continuing. You have not been able to get out of it. Emergency has percolated so much into the corridors of North Block, South Block, Shastri Bhavan etc., that you have got yourself immersed in it." I would not mention that matter which is going on; but I was hearing with greatest agony and anguish today that the present Attorney General is arguing, to deprive some people of their legitimate dues and saying that Emergency laws cannot be challenged, because of Articles 358 and

359 of the Constitution of India. Therefore, let us have a proper approach, and see whether the intention is to give real relief to the people of this country, or not, with public money. During the last regime the people of this country had no right to live or to any privileges. Such arguments we hear from the Attorney General. You have to see that the real beneficiaries of a judicial administration are the people. Not the lawyers—I agree. You have lawyers like this. You have constitutional provisions like this. You have to think of changing those portions of the 42nd Amendment, with the blessings of those who have been responsible for completely subverting the Constitution. I would request the Law Minister 'Don't go by *ad hocism*, and don't get inspiration from the people on that side of the House. If you do it, you will finish yourself. You have not been able to solve many of the problems. People are still tolerating you. To-day, the economic conditions are bad. You have not controlled the rise in prices. Even today, MISA is on the Statute Book of this country. Even the working class is not to-day getting its legitimate dues. People are going to tolerate you for some time, provided you show that you are involved in the process of undoing the mischief and subversions of democracy. Don't go by bureaucratic advice alone; and don't get into the groove into which others had fallen."

This bill is a non-controversial one; but we always take the opportunity to say many things; and I am being instigated all the time by Mr. Lakshappa. It seems he has got some grievance. One thing is obvious. Probably what he wants to say is, although he did not practise what he now wants to preach, that judges should be good judges, you should select good people for the posts of judges. But his idea of goodness is different from mine. Even then, let me trust the *bona fides* of Shri Lakshappa.

Therefore, please select Judges, not on other considerations but on merit. With these words, I support the Bill. I hope the hon. Minister will keep in view the crying needs of the people. This is not just our election speeches and stunts, this is what is being felt by the people. Rightly or wrongly, fortunately or unfortunately, I have come to this profession—I am not referring to the political profession but legal profession. We see many things from inside which my hon. friends would not be knowing to that extent. In view of our profession, we are probably in a better position to realise how things are being done, how laws are being implemented, how the judicial process is working.

I know this Government is not directly concerned with the State judiciary. Kindly go to any of the district courts in any district in India. You will find that judges have no place to sit, there is not adequate staff, no place to keep documents and there are leaking roofs. Some of the munsiffs have got even good tin roof or that made of corrugated iron sheets. This is the position. The experience of my esteemed friend, Shri Nathwani, is there. What is being done in this direction? Therefore, we should not think only of extending the floor area of the Supreme Court people, without giving greater justice to the people, or easier justice to the people at the lower level. This is a point which I would request the hon. Law Minister to look into and so whatever he can.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Sir, I want a little more time because I want to be critical.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some are partially critical and some are wholly critical. I cannot give time on that basis.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I suggest that we should extend the time for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In any case, this Bill will not be over today. At 3 O' Clock we will take up non-official business. I can give him more time, but then he will be the only speaker from the Congress side.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, as the opening speaker said, we are not objecting in that sense. We are in agreement with the Bill. But, as I said, I propose to be critical, and I hope the comments that come from us would be duly considered by the hon. Minister.

This is not the first exercise. In fact, this is the third exercise. The first one was in the year, 1956, that is, six years after the Constitution came into force, when his predecessor rose in his seat and said "we want three more judges to be added". So, 7 plus 3, it became 10. At that time, it looked as though these procedures about which the present Law Minister was speaking would be simplified and there would be no need for addition of further judges. It looked like that. Naturally, the House agreed and the number of judges became 10, exclusive of the Chief Justice.

Again, within four years, in 1960, a proposal came up before the House and they wanted to increase the number of judges by another 3 judges. Now, it stands at 13 judges, excluding the Chief Justice. The reason given is the time-honoured one, that the arrears are mounting up and it is not possible to dispose of the cases expeditiously and, therefore, there should be more judges. The same reason which the present Law Minister has given was given earlier also. I will come to that later on.

We were treated to copious passage from the manifesto of the Janata Party this morning by the obliging members. One of the chief things that the Janata Party said in its manifesto was the independence of judiciary as if only the Janata Party is solicitous

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about the independence of judiciary and other people are doing something against the independence of judiciary. They were trumpeting that they are the only custodians of the independence of judiciary. The profession of theirs has to be tested against their actual practice. Any profession has to be tested against the actual practice.

Now, the very first instance was that they had occasion to appoint two judges to the Supreme Court. What did they do? Have they stuck to the original profession and been very strict? I should like to know that. It is the Law Commission which has said like this:

"The constitution of the court must command the confidence not only of the people but also the judiciary and the Bar as a whole."

This is the thing that has been laid down by the Law Commission. Can the hon. Law Minister place his hand on his heart and say that the two appointments that he has made have elicited the support of the judiciary, the people and the Bar as a whole?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I do.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I am glad he is very dramatic also. He put his hand on his heart.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes; he did it.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, you will realise that he has had some association with our DMK in Tamil Nadu. He should have learnt something of their acting and, I think, he is doing his rehearsal now.

About the two appointments, I immediately concede that there was no controversy about one appointment and, about the second appointment, there has been very controversy. I should like to quote what the Gujarat High Court Advocates Association has said. This is dated 26th September. It says:

"In Ahmedabad today, the Gujarat High Court Advocates' Association disapproved of the appointment of Mr. Justice D. A. Desai of the High Court to the Supreme Court superseding three senior judges of the High Court."

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: All this has been said in this House earlier and I have replied to it in great detail and in a convincing manner.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: His reply has not satisfied us. I am bringing out further points.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have satisfied everyone. I will satisfy everyone again.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This is what they have said:

"In a resolution passed at an emergency meeting, the Association also urged the Centre to reconsider its decision."

"It said, the appointment of Mr. Justice D. A. Desai, disregarding the seniority of the Chief Justice of the High Court, Mr. B. J. Dewan and two other senior judges, Mr. J. B. Mehta and Mr. A. D. Desai, was a blow at the root of independence of the judiciary."

And these people were swearing by the independence of the judiciary.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: A Member of your Party publicly congratulated me in the other House on one of the most brilliant judges having been appointed to the Supreme Court, namely, Mr. Justice D. A. Desai. That was Mr. D. P. Singh.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Don't be in a hurry. This is what has been said by the Gujarat High Court Advocates' Association. Then the legal luminary, who was also a Minister here who was a Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Mr. M. C. Chagla—he

was not a bit less in pleading for the independence of the judiciary; he was perhaps in the forefront; he was a man who championed the Janata cause and led a struggle against what he considered to be something that is being done against the independence of the judiciary, such a man—has said.....

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I made a statement and he did not say anything thereafter. (Interruptions)

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This is what Mr. Chagla said:

“Every principle has been violated and the appointment is either political or a glaring instance of jobbery and, therefore, most deplorable and completely contrary to the Janata party professed solicitude for the independence of the judiciary....”

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: On a point of order....

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: He used very strong words.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: On a point of order. I invite your attention to rules 352 and 353: first, 353, because the hon. Member is casting aspersions, very serious aspersions, on an hon. judge of the Supreme Court....

AN. HON. MEMBER: He is not casting aspersions. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: If I read somebody's statement casting aspersions, does it not mean casting aspersions? May I have my say so far as the point of order is concerned? The Chair will decide one way or the other. (Interruptions) I invite the attention of the House to rules 352 and 353. Rule 352 says:

“A member while speaking shall not—

(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the

discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms.”

Rule 353 says:

“No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply.”

I submit that, if somebody outside the House, has said something casting serious aspersions on a person in high authority, that should not be allowed to be repeated in this House unless the rules are complied with. If he is a judge of a High Court or Supreme Court—he was a judge of a High Court and now of Supreme Court—a substantive motion can be brought; otherwise, no aspersion can be cast on a person like him.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): May I submit one thing?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody else need submit anything. Mr. Alagesan is on his legs. He will make his submissions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Do you agree, Sir, that it is a correct point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Alagesan.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I would go further to quote what he has said:

“No one in the Gujarat Bar will say that Justice Desai is superior in talent or ability to the other two senior judges who have been superseded.....”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Alagesan

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is defamatory in that? It is not casting aspersions.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Mr. Chagla goes on further to say:

"Does it mean that the aspirant to the Supreme Court has to pull strings in some quarter or the other?"

This is what Shri M. C. Chagla has said.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh) : Sir, May I ask my friend, Shri Alagesan whether he has tried to know the reaction of the members of the Bar of the Supreme Court about this matter?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue your speech when we next take up this Bill.

The House will now take up Private Members' Business.

15.00 hrs.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY ON NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE'S BIRTHDAY BILL BY SHRI SAMAR GUHA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Samar Guha on the 2nd December, 1977:

"That the Bill to provide for observing the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as national holiday, be taken into consideration"

Shri Samar Guha to continue his speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while initiating the discussion on the Bill, I say that I have not brought this Bill with a view to introduce some kind of a

hero worship nor do I intend to preach the cult of political idolatry by proposing that the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose should be observed as a national holiday.

I am conscious of the fact that during the freedom struggle of our country, innumerable greatmen were produced in our country and if a holiday in the case of birthday of each and every greatman of our country is to be observed, perhaps there would be no working day for the Government at all.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair] Chair]

The question naturally arises that there are many greatmen who played their great role in the history of the freedom struggle, and it would not be possible to observe a national holiday on the birthday of each and every greatman. I know, this is the question that will be in the minds of each and every Member of this House. But I want to make a submission that if philosophically, historically and politically, it is justified that the birthday of Netaji should be taken on a different level, I would ask for the support of this House in asking the Government to declare the birthday of Netaji as a national holiday.

As I have said, during the freedom struggle of our country India produced many great men of great eminence who have made great contribution to the freedom struggle of our country and raised the country to a great height of glory.... (Interruptions)

Guptaji, this is not the way.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am very sorry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As I have said, Sir, India produced many great men, but it produced only two men of destiny of our nation during the freedom struggle. Only two men of

destiny,—one is Mahatma Gandhi whom Netaji was the first to address as the Father of the Nation and the other is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Mahatma Gandhi as an apostle of non-violent mass struggle of Satyagraha has created a fundamental value, a fundamental concept of people's movement and has made a fundamental contribution not only to the history of India but to the history of the world as a whole. In a similar way, however, other great men of our country have made many contributions but the fundamental contribution in our freedom struggle in a way different from Mahatma Gandhi has been made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose alone. If Mahatma Gandhi is the apostle of non-violence and Satyagraha, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is the glowing emblem of Indian revolution. It is for this reason that the Indian people paid a tribute to Gandhiji calling him the Mahatma of the Indian Nation and for a similar reason the Indian people have hailed Subhas Chandra Bose as Netaji of the Indian people. These two glorifications—you may call it adoration by the Indian people—are not mere expressions of their acknowledgement of the greatness of these two men. Mahatmaji of the Indian nation and the Netaji of the Indian people are the two unique manifestations of the magnificence of the two great personalities. That is the reason why I want to make a humble distinction between great men and men of destiny. It is not the question that quantitatively you can distinguish between a great man and a man of destiny. Nor is it merely a qualitative distinction even. Many great men in our freedom struggle might have made contribution, massive contribution, unique contribution, magnificent contribution but qualitatively they might not have made any fundamental contribution. The distinction lies not in their quantitative contributions but in the qualitative characteristics of their contributions. For that reason I said the distinction between a great man and a man of destiny lies in the qualitative characteristic of their con-

tributions, and for the fundamental nature of that contribution. That is why I said that the Mahatma of the Indian people and Netaji of the Indian people, only these two men, in the freedom struggle of India made fundamental and distinctive contributions which are unique in its own way in each case and completely, and I would say, essentially different—one from the other.

While all the great men of our freedom struggle in latter phase were only followers of Mahatma Gandhi, it was Subhas Chandra Bose who rebelled, and rebelled time and again against Gandhian leadership. It will be seen in the history of our freedom struggle that after the rise of the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle, anybody who opposed him had either to yield to him or get wiped out of the political scene of India. That was the case with Jayakar, Sapru, Srinivasa Iyengar and those of the Stalwarts of the Congress like Surendra Nath Banerjee, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lokmanya Tilak and Narainan. None of them agreed to Gandhiji's means and methods and for that they had to quit and they had to go into oblivion. Here was a great man, who, from the very day he had his first meeting with Mahatma Gandhi, differed from the usual Gandhian concept of Indian freedom, and the Gandhian method of attaining it and the strategy of attaining it. He had the greatest respect than any other person for Mahatma Gandhi and yet, it is known to everybody that it was Mahatma Gandhi who drafted the Resolution in the Congress Working Committee to expel Subhas Chandra Bose, twice elected President of the Congress. Nevertheless it was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose who first addressed Mahatma Gandhi 'The Father of the Nation'. Mahatma Gandhi had his own way of attaining Indian freedom and Netaji had his own way of leading the revolutionary struggle for freedom and his own means of attaining it. So, I said, both of them have made fundamental con-

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tributions to our freedom struggle and both of them—Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji are great sons of India.

Philosophically speaking, what is the difference between a man of destiny and a great man? Great men might have contributed to freedom struggle, might have attained glory, might have been remembered in history as activists, but they might not have made any fundamental contribution. A man of destiny is either born or he acquires it through Sadhana, a concept of a mission in life. Netaji was born with that sense of mission in his life. Mahatma Gandhi acquired it through Sadhana. When he was very young, Netaji had written this down in his diary:

'I have been realising day by day that I have got a definite mission in my life and for that I am bearing the body and I am not to drift in the current of popular opinion. People will speak well or ill. That is the way of the world. But my sublime consciousness consists in this that I am not to be moved by it. There is nothing that gives more pleasure than a life of adventure, away from the beaten-track, and in search of unknown.'

He further said 'I am a dreamer'. He said: 'Without dream, my life would have been meaningless.' and I will continue to be a dreamer." There are the words, not of a great man because a great man does not feel like that,—but of the man of destiny who has a certain mission in his life to fulfil.

A man of destiny that characteristic becomes a consummate manifestation of his mission in life and in that, he has to work as an activist and inseparable from his mission. He lives not for himself; not for his personal gains, not for his individual acquirement, not for his personal glory and not for his personal ambition, not to seek any place as a great man in the

history of this country but for fulfilling his dream, his mission of life.

At whatever cost, at whatever sacrifice or at whatever dedication, facing all hazards or danger of life, his only mission, his only goal is to attain that mission of life. And he becomes a missionary and he goes to any extent to fulfil that mission. Gandhiji was one such missionary and Netaji is the only other exception. Though it is a fact of history—yet it is not that he becomes a historical man but he becomes a man of fundamental value. A man of destiny becomes man who has made certain fundamental contribution and his contribution turns into value which goes beyond time and space. This is the kind of value which has been created by Mahatma Gandhi and also by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. That was the reason why I said that no other great man should be equated with Mahatma Gandhi or Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose although in quantitative sense of their contribution I have great respect for each and every great man of our country.

Sir, keeping these, I should say, the philosophical distinction between a man of destiny and a great man, in our view, let us consider what are the fundamental contributions that had been made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Let us first take our Indian freedom struggle. Attempts have been made as if Mahatma Gandhi alone has achieved the Indian freedom. I have said that I have the greatest respect for Mahatma Gandhi. It is known to this House that in fifties a Committee for writing a history of Indian freedom struggle was constituted with Dr. Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, the greatest living Historian of the country, as its Chairman. In his preliminary remarks Dr. Majumdar said that along with the contributions of Mahatma Gandhi, the contributions made before Mahatma Gandhi by the revolutionaries and the contributions of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose should also be taken into consideration. If only the contribu-

tions of different currents, different goals from Gandhian Satyagraha and also the contributions of the revolutionaries are taken together, then only can we come to the correct analysis why the British were compelled to withdraw from India? It was not accepted conclusion regarding the history of our freedom struggle. But Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad—at that time he was Education Minister—disagreed with perspective of Dr. Majumdar. The result was that History Committee was dissolved and after a few years, a new History Committee was constituted with a friend of Pandit Nehru, Dr. Tara Chand as its Chairman. If you can go through the history written by them, you will find that it is not a real history; it is a make-believe history, almost a command performance history as if every attempt has been made to show that Gandhiji alone has achieved India's freedom. Sir, I will not take much time in tracing the history of freedom struggle of India. The revolutionaries were in the vanguard of the Indian freedom struggle till first World War. I think it will not be forgotten by us that even during the first World War when Gandhiji was trying to recruit Indians for the British Army and lending his cooperation to the British government the two revolutionaries from Bengal wanted to have a revolutionary upsurge for seizure of power. As a result of that many people were hanged and killed. It started from Peshawar to Singapore. Rashbehari Bose organised the revolution in Northern India and Jatindra Nath Mukherjee in Eastern India. Gandhiji came on the political scene after 1919. Gandhiji made a great contribution in the form of Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Dis-obedience Movement, Quit India Movement, etc. Till the beginning of 1942 is the period of Gandhian leadership. It was Gandhiji and Gandhiji alone who was the supreme leader of the freedom struggle of our country. But after 1942 till mid-1946 it was an era of the revolu-

tionary leader, Netaji Subhas Chander Bose.

Sir, the hon'ble Members will remember when on the 8th August Quit India Resolution was passed there was no programme as before the programme could be chalked out all the leaders were arrested. From the next day Netaji from Berlin was giving a call everyday over the Azad Hind Radio for seizure of power and for starting guerilla warfare. Gandhiji's concept was that of transference of power whereas Netaji gave the call for seizure of power. On this call of Netaji, people went to burn the police stations and capture the railway stations. It was a struggle of seizure of power which is the strategy of a revolutionary. Gandhiji never used the word "1942 Revolution". He only called it "1942 Movement". Whereas spontaneously 1942 movement was transferred into August revolution. From thereon you know the role of Netaji.

Netaji organised the liberation army. He organised INA. I do not want to go into the details. I only want to say a few words about his contribution. You may say that INA failed. 'Chalo Delhi' was their slogan but the INA could not reach Delhi. An attempt was made to reach Delhi via Imphal but it failed. Netaji could not reach his destination, namely the Red Fort. Historically, you may say that Netaji failed. No, Netaji did not fail. Those who do not understand the implications of a revolutionary war to them it will appear mechanically that as if INA failed. But it is absolutely wrong. Those who have an idea of revolutionary struggle, know that a revolutionary struggle never fails. The Azad Hind Revolution created a tremendous impact on the freedom struggle of our country. The legacy and the heritage of martyrdom inherited from the Azad Hind way had historic impact on the freedom struggle of India. When Netaji was going back there was criticism and the British were making propaganda day in day out about JIF, a

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term which the Britishers used at that time so that people might not know that Netaji was organising the INA and the Azad Hind Revolution at that time. When JIF went back and many people had a feeling of frustration when INA retreated from Imphal. Netaji said: "We may not travel to Delhi via Imphal but we shall get there all right." Then he said again: "This is not rhetoric nor is it propaganda. It is plain, unvarnished truth and those who doubt the truth of this statement have only to wait and see. The ways of history, like the ways of Providence are often mysterious. For the fulfilment of our objective, it was perhaps necessary that the British Army should go into Burma and see the INA. What was the result? There is no longer any talk of a puppet army or Japanese-Indian Force; the enemy propaganda now talked at least of INA." A few days before, Netaji in his broadcast to Congress leaders, said: "Do not lose heart". When the Congress leaders thought that the British were going to win, when they entered into negotiations with Wavell for the transfer of power and were making compromises. Netaji was making frantic broadcasts from Singapore; asking the Indian leaders: Do not compromise; if you think that INA is defeated, you are mistaken. Freedom will be in our hands like a ripe fruit." He used prophetic words: "There will be postwar revolution inside India after the war". Not only that he went to the extent of saying on July 12, 1944. "Let them wait until February 1946 and then they can start criticising us if our time table goes wrong."

It is known to everybody what happened after the surrender of Japan and what happened when INA prisoners were brought to India. People of India came to know about the achievements, the glory and martyrdom of INA and of the historic role that was played by Netaji. Those who are elderly in the House know these things. The legendary image of Netaji captivated the Indian people.

Though Netaji did not appear in person, he appeared in the concept of the historic liberation of India and as an epic hero of the freedom struggle. The national scene of India was filled with Netaji and Netaji alone; it was INA and INA alone everywhere in India. Mahatma Gandhi had to say that INA and Netaji had cast a spell on all of us and Netaji's name is one to conjure with. This is what Mahatma Gandhi said at that time about the impact of INA and the revolutionary image of Netaji.

Netaji had given a time table. You remember what happened at the time of the Red Fort trial of INA prisoners. He said: wait till February. What happened in February? On the 19th of February there was an uprising of the naval ratings at Karachi and Bombay and it spread all over India, all ports,—Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Rangoon, Port Blair, Travancore, everywhere. They were British Indian naval ratings and they rebelled. It was called mutiny by the Britishers. But the RIN rebelled with the slogans 'Netaji Zindabad and Jai Hind'. Then they fought; they rose; they exchanged bullet for bullet, cannon for cannon with the British Army. You will remember at that time what happened. In Delhi, Calcutta, Rawalpindi, Karachi, Bombay and other places, there were street fights, barricade fightings; there was bloodshed; there blockade. People were fighting here and there. The revolution had spread all over the country. Not only the naval ratings, but the Indian Royal Air Force in Calcutta, Jabalpur and Delhi undertook a general strike in support of demand of release of the Red Fort prisoners of the INA. What is a general strike in the army or air force? It is nothing but rebellion. If you use the word of the British, it is mutiny. It is on record that at various places the land army also undertook a general strike. Mahatma Gandhi himself said that hundreds of INA people and even officers of the Indian Army every day were

appealing to him, Pandit Nehru and other leaders, "Give us leadership, we will bring you freedom." Netaji said, "Give me blood, I will give you freedom". With those words the whole of India was enchanted, the people and the Army joined hands, people and the Army joined hands, berating in the country. At that time, the Indian army was in a mood to rebel. The whole country was in a militant mood. A new type of militant nationalism had developed all over the country.

I can understand that Mahatma Gandhi did not accept it. But what about the other leaders? What did they do? That was a golden opportunity at that time when they could seize the power and they could dictate terms to the British Government. The situation was such that if the Congress leaders wanted, they could dictate any term. You remember what happened to the Muslim League. Jinnah was washed out—Muslim League was washed out. The Muslim League wanted that all the Muslim officers of the INA should be defended by Muslim lawyers, but all the INA prisoners at that time refused. Jinnah was nowhere. Violating the dictates of Jinnah everywhere Hindus, Muslims and Christians, Sikhs had joined hands. I have no time to quote. The *New York Times*, the *Times of London* and all the British papers wrote, what is happening in India? It is the magic wand of the name of Subash Chandra Bose that had fused Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians to fight for national freedom. Everywhere in India there was a kind of revolutionary fraternity not witnessed hitherto before. In Calcutta, Bombay, Rawalpindi, Karachi and everywhere hundreds of youngmen—Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs were marching shouting, "Netaji Zindabad! Jai Hind!" If our leaders had the courage, they could have seized power. But instead, they said, it is violence, it is anarchy; it is chaos. Instead of leading the revolution and allowing the young men of the armed forces to go with the

revolution, they asked them to lay down their arms. So, the revolution was completely frustrated. The militant mood and revolutionary mood of the Indian people had degenerated into reaction—communal reaction thereafter. It always happens. To quote the words of Trotsky one of the greatest architects of revolution, "The revolutionary mood of the people does not continue for long." It is up to the leadership to understand the point when they have to seize the revolutionary mood of the people. At that time there was a possibility—freedom of a united India was within the grip of Congress leadership, but they failed, masquerading as if they were real followers of non-violence. But that was not the case. They were completely flabbergasted; they were off their their I would not say sense, but off their courage. They were adapted to one kind of leadership; they were not accustomed to revolutionary leadership. So, the Indian revolution failed. However, the British Government did not fail to understand the implications of it. On the 19th morning, there was the rising by the naval ratings in Karachi and Bombay and on the evening of 19th February 1946, in the House of Commons, the British Government announced their decision to quit India. And they announced that a Cabinet Mission was being sent to India for negotiating with Indian leaders for transfer of power. They did not fail to grasp the seriousness of what actually happened at that time? If they delayed they had to face a situation more dangerous than that of 1857.

Why do I say that the period between 1921 and the beginning of 1942 was an era of Gandhian leadership; and that, thereafter upto mid 1946 it was an era of Netaji? During the post war days the revolutionary ideals of Netaji dominated the political scene and the minds of the people of India. I would urge the Home Minister to understand one aspect of it, viz. that in 1921, 1930 and the beginning of

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1942, under the leadership of Gandhiji, there had been an unprecedented mass struggle. Nowhere in the world, at no time had there been such a unique struggle by unarmed people. Millions of people participated in that struggle. Lakhs of people courted arrest. But what happened after such a massive and unprecedented historic struggle? Did we achieve freedom as a result? Could we move the British to go out of India? No. It has been admitted by the British historians also. The reason was this: Gandhiji made Indian people defy a foreign rule; but he could not touch the Indian Army or the Indian Police. Army and the Police are the ultimate pivots of the administration, particularly of an imperialist administration. Upto this level Gandhiji made Indian people defy British rule. He roused the patriotism of the Indian people, gave them the concept of nationalism, of suffering and of sacrifice; but upto a limit. But the last and final blow to the British Empire was given by Netaji, and Netaji alone. Apparently Netaji was defeated. But his main object was to see that the traditional loyalty of the Indian Army to the British Crown which remained untouched and unaffected by the Gandhian leadership, was completely knocked down; and this was achieved by the historic contribution of Netaji, and by the martyrdom of Azad Hind Fouz; and that is the reason why British Government finally decided to quit India. These are not my words. I will quote only a few portions of Auchinluch's secret circular to the British Army officers when the Red Fort trial was going on—after the Mutiny, which we call the rebellion, by the RIN, RIAF and the Land Army. This circular came to public knowledge only recently although we knew something of it earlier. Auchinluch the C-in-C of the British Indian Army said in that circular:

"Any attempt to force the sentence would have led to chaos in the country at large and probably to

mutiny and dissension in the Army, culminating in its dissolution."

Then again, Gen. Thacker of the Eastern Command, in his secret circular to Lord Wavell and to the British Government, said:

"The INA affair was threatening to tumble down the whole edifice of the Indian Army."

Just after the Naval rebellion, a British parliamentary team—composed of all the political parties, viz. Conservatives, Labour and Liberal, was sent to India. I do not want to go into details; I want only to quote a little from the report given by that team when they went back to their country. They gave this report to Mr. Attlee; and I quote.

"India is in a state of suspended ferment. If the British fail to find soon a way of handing over power, there may be a mutiny. The circumstances this time have been far less favourable to the British than it was in 1857."

It was from the secret report that was sent to the British Government. Then they decided to quit India.

Why did they decide to quit India? I would say that was the outcome of this confluence between Gandhiji's strategy of non-violent satyagraha and the revolutionary strategy of Netaji, the strategy of satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi and the revolutionary strategy of the epic hero of Indian freedom, that was a confluence of the mass movement, non-violent mass movement of Gandhiji and the armed struggle or revolutionary movement of Netaji. It was Gandhiji who made the Indian people, taught the Indian people, led them to the struggle, to make them non-violently revolt against the British imperialism. But, yet the army remained untouched, uninfluenced, the loyalty of the Indian army and the Indian police remained unimpaired. It was Netaji, it was his legendary image, it was the martyrdom of the INA, thousands of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs who shoulder to shoulder fought and sacrificed their

lives for the liberation of the motherland; This was Netaji's contribution to change the loyalty of the Indian army. Gandhiji made the Indian people to defy the British power peacefully. Netaji made the Indian army and the police to be roused to a mood of revolt against them. When the people and the army combined, the British Government realised that it would be more terrible if the rebellion starts, it would be more terrible than the revolution of 1857, and therefore they decided to quit India.

I do not want to take the names of other leaders, and great men. They made their contribution, but they followed Gandhiji. They never had their own way, they never had made a fundamental contribution. Gandhiji introduced non-violent mass struggle, or call it satyagraha. It is Netaji, the revolutionary, who made another fundamental contribution means of armed rebellion. The confluence of the two, the union of the two strategies, the non-violent means and the violent means, the satyagraha struggle and the revolutionary struggle, the outcome of the combination of the two, that was the compulsion for the withdrawal of the British power from India.

Here I am using the word "withdrawal." What we have achieved is not independence. After May 1946, there was neither Gandhiji's leadership, nor the leadership of Netaji. It was the leadership of those people who betrayed India, who betrayed the Indian revolution, who betrayed the object of Indian freedom. What has been achieved in 1947, it is not freedom, it is betrayal of Indian freedom. 15th August is not the day of Indian freedom, it is the day of the blakest betrayal ever you can conceive of for the Indian nation. What did the Indian nation fight for? Thousands of Indian people died for what? Millions of people went to the prison for what? Thousands of people sacrificed

their lives for the freedom of united India.

When we took our pledge every year on 26th January, the Independence Day of the earlier period the pledge was to liberate from Peshawar to Chittagong, from Cape Comorin to Kashmir. That pledge, that promise, that objective was completely betrayed. Whatever you may say, I will not hesitate to say till the last breath of my life that I will never observe the 15th August as the day of independence. I never attend the President's reception or any other function on the 15th August. It is the day of the greatest national betrayal to me. The Indian freedom has been betrayed, the Indian nationalism has been betrayed, Indian civilisation has been betrayed and Indian culture has been betrayed. The 15th August 1947 is the day of total betrayal of whatever India stood for. I cannot forget it. I will never forget it, whatever may be the consequences.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I would advise him not to become so emotional. What is the need for becoming emotional?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: To me the 21st of October 1943, when Netaji Subhas Bose became the Provisional President of the Azad Hind Government, when Netaji declared Indian freedom, that is the day of independence. That Government of Netaji was recognised by at least 11 foreign governments. I consider that date, namely, 21st October, as the real independence day of India.

What was the contribution of Netaji? I would like to say a word here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are eight other members who want to speak. Kindly cooperate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will take 25 minutes more. I know the case that I have to justify, I have to convince the whole House. Immediately, a question

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will arise: If you observe the birthday of Netaji as a national holiday, why not the birthdays of other great men? I am answering this question. I have just started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly cooperate with me because other members also are to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am fighting a case. I want to make it logical, infallible and irresistible. I have to make it irresistible to the Government. That is why I have to take time. Please don't disturb me. Try to understand what I am speaking about. It is the truth of the history coming out of my mouth, coming out of my heart.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very proud of your intelligence.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not just a Bill, it is not a legal technicality, it is not a nicety of an argument. I have to prove it historically, philosophically and politically, the justification of my Bill.

When Atlee was asked by Churchill, what created the conditions for the British to quit India, on the day when the Indian Independence Bill was being debated in the House of Commons,—what was the reply of Atlee? Atlee told Churchill, "We were sitting at the top of a volcano." Who created that volcano? It was Netaji. It was Netaji who created a situation born out of the legacy of the martyrdom of the INA, out of the War of Indian liberation under him that created a volcano situation in India. When Atlee, as a civilian, visited India in 1963 he had a discussion with the then Governor of West Bengal. The Governor asked, "What happened to you? You won the War, the Congress was almost in the doldrums at that time. They did not know what will follow. There was no compulsion for the British quitting India. Why did you quit India? Why did you withdraw from India?" All

this appeared in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and was recorded by Dr. Ramesh Chandra Majumdar in his book. The reply of Atlee was; "It was for Subhas Chandra Bose. It was for Subhas Chandra Bose that we had to quit." Then, he said, "He completely knocked down the loyalty of the Indian Army to the British Crown." That was the cause of the end of British Rule in India. I should say, of the bases for the British power in India.

This is what one British historian, Mr. Michael Edwards said in his book entitled, "The Last Years of British India". I quote:

"Only one outstanding personality took a different and violent path and in a sense India owes more to him than to any other man.

Only one major Congress leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, was a Kshatriya. Subhas took a typically Kshatriya course by attempting to overthrow the British power by violence."

Here was the final and the ultimate cause for the withdrawal of British power and the traditional loyalty to the British Crown was knocked out. Gandhiji made Indian people to rebel, Netaji made Indian army to rebel. When the people and the army, combined, it was a revolution born out of the militant nationalism, that compelled the British power to quit India. I know, many people in those days used to call Netaji a fascist and a puppet of the Japanese. Netaji is the greatest anti-imperialist leader; not only that, he is the greatest leader of anti-colonial struggle. It is for Netaji's revolutionary contribution that the whole of South-East Asia attained freedom, and the effect of it rolled over India and from India it went to Africa. I have had the fortune of going across the South-East Asian countries and meeting almost all the top leaders there.

I do not know whether you remember this. When, after freedom, Mr. Tunku Abdul Rahman, became the first Prime Minister of Malaysia he came to India and at Dum Dum said:

"Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose raised us from the dust."

I had the opportunity of meeting Dr. Shaharyar, Dr. Soekarno and Dr. Hatta in Indonesia. They spoke in highest terms about Netaji. In 1943, Tojo convened the South East Asia Co-Prosperity Conference. His whole objective was to impose some kind of an imperialist domination over South East Asia. The Japanese historian wrote that Tojo wanted it to make this Assembly a Tojo Conference. "But finally it turned out to be a Chandra Bose Conference". The Japanese used to call Netaji as 'Chandra Bose'. And this is what Netaji said in that Conference:

"We have come in this Conference not to side with any imperialist power, but to rouse Asiatic conscience for an Asiatic revolution and for achievement of an Asiatic objective."

I have met many of those people, and they said that, after the Conference, our whole outlook had changed and we started realising Netaji as the great Asian leader who inspired us to our freedom struggle.

I can give another example, how one incident of Netaji had aroused the spirit of patriotism in Indonesia. But that will take time.

Recently, some of the Indian dignitaries visited Burma. Gen. Ne Win said: 'In Burma, we will not allow any statue of any foreigner to be built. But the case of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is an exception; we shall allow a statue of Netaji to be built in Rangoon!'

Many people do not know that Ho-Chi-Minh had the greatest respect for Netaji and that Netaji had contacted Ho-Chi-Minh. The Vietnam revolution drew inspiration from Azad-Hind strug-

gle; many people do not know this. Therefore, as I have said, the freedom of Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and many other South-East Asian countries had their inspiration from the Azad-Hind Revolution of Netaji.

Many people called Netaji fascist. But he is the greatest anti-imperialist leader, who inspired anti-colonial struggle in Asia. He is a leader who pioneered freedom struggle in the whole of East Asian countries.

When the whole of colonial Asian countries attained freedom, as a catalytic action, the wave of this freedom struggle went to Africa. The African countries also attained freedom. Therefore, in a sense, if you see the genesis, the genesis is the epic Indian revolution; Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose inspired the Asiatic revolution and as a result of that as a catalytic action, the African revolution was also inspired by him. It can be said, therefore, his contribution is not only for India but for the whole of Asia and to a certain extent, as an extending legacy, for Africa also.

We are now today talking a lot about Indian nationalism, and about the concept of Indian nationalism. Could Congress achieve the concept of Indian nationalism, I ask, with all my respect and honour for Mahatma Gandhi. Only once, in 1921, Gandhiji successfully achieved Hindu-Muslim unity. But that was also on a wrong basis—conceding to the communal and religious claim of the *Khilafat*. *Khilafat* and Congress combined. Only on that occasion there was Hindu-Muslim unity, but what communal disaster resulted thereafter we all know. Gandhiji could not make the Indian Muslims feel that he was really a lover of the Indian Muslims and thus genuine friend, and that he really wanted the Indian nationalism to grow out of Hindu-Muslim unity. It was only after his death, his immoral martyrdom, the Indian Muslims realised that Gandhiji was their real friend; their real lover not even Jinnah; much greater than Mr. Jinnah was Mahatma

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Gandhi for the Muslims. But what about Netaji? You are talking a lot about 'secularism'. The word 'secularism' is nothing but a confession or a guilty conscience. What is the dictionary meaning of secularism? The real nationalism means that there cannot be any communalism, there cannot be any sectionalism, and there cannot be any regionalism. It is only Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose who can be considered the historic emblem of the true Indian nationalism. Eighty percent of the officers and Chiefs of the Staff and others of the Azad Hind Fauj were Muslims and most of those Muslims now belong to Pakistan. It was Netaji who introduced that there would be no communal, religious or linguistic distinction or difference in the army. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and others lived in the same barracks and shared the same food and had the same dress. Not only that, but in the fields if the Commander was a Muslim, the ranks were Hindus, Sikhs, Christians and others. If a Sikh was the Commander, the ranks consisted of Muslims, Hindus and others. They fought shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand and shed their blood and sacrificed their life together. Was such a heritage of Indian nationalism achieved before? It was achieved only by the Azad Hind Fauj under the leadership of Netaji.

Even, a unique socio-cultural revolution was achieved by Netaji. I cannot desist from giving one example. Netaji was invited by the Chettiers of South India in Singapore to enter into temple and have *prasad* from the temple and have donations for the Azad Hind Fund. Netaji said: "Yes, I can come, but all my Ministers, the Chiefs of the Army would be with me." What did he mean? The Ministers and the Chief of the Army composed of Hindus, Muslims and Christians. It was a terrible thing for the conservative Chettiers of South India to agree, but ultimately, they had to yield. Netaji entered into the inner-most area of the temple with his Ministers and others, who were

Sikhs, Muslims, Christians and Hindus. Thereafter, all the mosques, churches, temples and Gurdwaras were thrown open to all the communities. There was, thus, some kind of a socio-cultural revolution that was brought about by Netaji. It was one Muslim, Shaukat Malik, who is now in Pakistan, who raised the first banner of freedom on our soil of Manipur. Netaji went away from India under the name of Zia-ud-din. It was one Abbas Khan of the Frontier Province, who helped him to cross over. It was Abid Hussain, who is still at Hyderabad, who for about three and a half months accompanied him during his historic submarine journey from Germany to Singapore. It was one Habib-ul-Rahman, who can say what happened to Netaji. It was one Mohammad Hussain, who the last word about composed the National anthem of INA. This is what nationalism and secularism means and what Netaji realised during Azad Hind Revolution.

It would, thus, be seen that the real image of nationalism, the real idea of nationalism and the real concept of nationalism was achieved only by Netaji and nobody else. Therefore, as I said, he is the glowing emblem of Indian Revolution, he is the glowing emblem of anti-colonialism, he is the glowing emblem of the revolution of the colonial people and the glowing emblem of the Indian nationalism too.

Many people have forgotten that Netaji is the first President of the free India and many people have also forgotten that he is the father of the Indian National Planning. For thirty years, no paper on planning ever published this fact. When he was the President of the Haripura Congress, he defied Gandhiji and introduced the concept of planning. He set up the Planning Commission. It was he who made Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru its President. Everybody wanted that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose should be the President of the First Planning Commission. Read the biography of Dr. Giri. He was also a Member of the

Planning Commission. Dr. Giri told me that he and Dr. Meghnath Saha requested him to become the President of the Planning Commission to which he replied jocularly: 'Fool, you do not understand. If I become President, Gandhiji will scuttle it. If Nehru is made President, he will not.' For setting up Planning Commission, Netaji had to pay the price for that. It was one of the reasons why Gandhiji opposed Netaji during contest for Tripura Presidential contest. Therefore, Netaji Subhas Bose is the father of Indian national planning. You cannot forget that.

16 hrs.

Again, I want to mention about Netaji's concept of revolutionary idealism. When we recount the history of revolution in modern century, is there any revolutionary either in India or anywhere in the world whose life and activity can be compared with the revolutionary activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose? From the very beginning he was a revolutionary of unique character.

In 1930 there was firing in the detention camp in Hijli. Subhas Chandra Bose just rushed to the camp. He wanted to see what was happening. As soon as he reached the gate, he pushed aside the sentry, and ran inside the camp to see the detenus. Is there any Congress leader, is there any man of such a daring in those days? Immediately the whole camp was surrounded by the army but they did not dare to touch him because they could touch Netaji only over the dead bodies of the thousand detenus who were there.

In 1930 there was lathi charge in Alipore jail. Subhas Bose was placed in the European cell. He rushed from there and jumped into it. Simpson was the IG, Police. Subhas Bose was mercilessly assaulted. He fell unconscious. But that Simpson had to pay the price. Binay Bose, and Dinesh Das Gupta and others finished him afterwards.

During 1931, on the 26th January, when Netaji was the Mayor of Calcutta,

at that time, the Congress was banned. All the meetings and assemblies were banned. It was decided to defy the ban in the Congress and as Mayor of Calcutta. Bose was to hoist national flag at Calcutta. When the Policemen went to arrest him at his residence they found that Subhas Bose was missing. But the British Government knew that this missing man would reappear again on the morning of 26th. And exactly that happened. Early in the morning, near Calcutta maidan all movement was stopped and the cavalry and armed forces surrounded the area near Monument but Netaji Subhas Bose, with the dawn of the sun, like another sun, ran and shot towards the Monument and pushed aside the armed forces and with a national flag in his hand went straight to the Monument. He was mercilessly beaten and blood was flowing out of his body. He fell unconscious but he raised the flag, the flag of Indian freedom on 26th January. Is there any other example in India's history like this?

In 1926, he undertook a fast unto death in the Mandalay jail. Again you remember that when he went to the jail, he knew his movement would fail as against Gandhiji's reluctance to start Satyagraha at that time. He knew it. Then what did he do? He undertook a fast unto death in the jail. He knew it was impossible for him to get released. I would read that letter, the political testament and the letter of a revolutionary, nay, it is a letter of a missionary, nay, it is a letter of a man of destiny which he wrote to the British Government before starting fast. What is that letter? Just I will read a little of that letter. He knew it was impossible to come out of the jail. But he was patriotically so impatient to full that his mission was going to fail. That is why he gambled with his life. Either he wanted freedom to go out of India in search of freedom or die. He was not for himself as I said that he was a man of destiny is a manifestation, a consummate manifestation of

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his own mission where his life and mission remained completely identified. His life had no meaning unless his mission was fulfilled. What is the letter that he wrote? Just a few lines I will read. He knew that he would die. He had to go the way of Mac. Swiney and Jatin Das: He wrote:

"Though there may be no immediate tangible gain, no sacrifice is either ever futile. It is through suffering and sacrifice alone that a cause can flourish and prosper and in every age and clime, the eternal law prevails—the blood of the martyr is the seed of the change. In this world, everything perishes. We will perish....

But ideas, ideals and dreams do not perish. One individual may die for an idea, but that idea will, after his death, incarnate itself in a thousand lives. This is how the wheels of evolution move on and the ideas and dreams of one generation are bequeathed to the next. No idea has ever fulfilled itself in this world except through an ordeal of suffering and sacrifice."

And then he said:

"This is the technique of soul. The individual must die so that the nation may live. Today I must die so that India may live and may win freedom and glory."

Netaji was not a 'revolutionary' only but a man of destiny. Is there any other case of such a revolution idealism? From Germany to Singapore he travelled in a submarine. At that time Germany declared war on Russia. He wanted to come to South-East Asia. There was no way out from Germany. There was no possibility proceeding of by air. He said 'I will go by submarine'. The chief of German Navy, Admiral Decritz said: 'There is only 5 per cent chance for survival!' He said: Well, 'one per cent chance is enough for me'. The British and American aircrafts were there hovering over the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel

and the Indian Ocean. He took 110 days to come from Germany to Singapore. His submarine was exchanged near Madagaskar. It was an impossible but he achieved that impossibility. I can give you many more examples of his during activities. He was taking part at a Ceremonial Salute of the INA at Raiyom. The enemy bombers were zooming over them, there was carpet-bombing. When others ran away, Netaji stood like a rock as if nothing happened, and took the salute. Such incidents had happened many times. We know of the Long March of Mao-Tse-Tung. Here was a long march from Germany to Singapore and had another long March from Rangoon to Bangkok when Netaji and his men, and the Jhansi Regiment was selected to carpet bombing. Is there any other example of such a revolutionary adventure of a man of destiny, who, for achieving the freedom of his country, travelled through two continents, 25 countries, thousands and thousands of miles of the air, sea and the ocean? He was the greatest revolutionary, not of India alone, but of the whole world. He has a distinct heritage which is recorded in history. Sir, I am almost concluding. Here is a man—Netaji—who made tremendous impression on Tojo. Tojo told his wife: after his first meeting with Netaji:

"To-day I have met not only the greatest revolutionary of India but the greatest revolutionary of Asia."

The foreign Minister of Japan, has written a book in which he had described Netaji as 'the greatest hero of our age'. I can quote many authors, innumerable quotations from the views of German and Japanese Generals and others but I do not want to burden you with such quotations. I had the opportunity to meet Dr. Laurel, who was known as the father of the Philippines. I went to his house and I had a long discussion with him. When I came out of the bungalow you know what he said. He said:

"Tell your countrymen when you go back that of all the great men I

have ever met, Chandra Bose was the greatest."

I have already told you what Gandhiji had told about Netaji. I have to quote here what Dr. Radha Krishnan said about Netaji:

"His fearless courage, his reckless abandon, his suffering and sacrifice have become a part of the legendary story of India's struggle for freedom. Future generations will read the amazing story of his life with pride and reverence, and salute him as one of the great heroes who heralded India's dawn".

Gobind Ballabh Pant in Tripura moved a resolution against Netaji. But, he too paid highest tribute to Netaji. I will quote what Lal Bahadur Shastri said about Netaji:

"What tremendous organisations, what organising ability or what competence or excellence Netaji had. It will be difficult to find another leader who could single-handed and solely on his and on his own strength, build up such a gigantic organization. I do not know of any parallel to the sacrifice and self-abnegation that Netaji made. the great risk he was taking in going out of the country. There was no thought of his own self in his being. He did not care about his own life. National revolution, his country's freedom were his goal and from whenever he went, his message continued to reach us. His broadcasts came through to us. His dedicated life brought forth a new light and a new power to this country. When the INA trials were going on here, such a revolutionary situation was created in the country that it is impossible to stem its over-whelming tide. The entire country accepted Netaji as the leader, the greatest revolutionary leader of our country. To this day, we accept Netaji as our greatest leader, as a great leader, as a revolutionary he is an example to us, he is a beacon light."

Now, Sir, how tribute was paid to this man of destiny. I will just conclude by quoting what Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah had said. He was the man, who was defeated by Netaji at the time of contest for Tripura Congress.

He forgot his part and while appreciating the greatness of Netaji. Dr. Sitaramaiah wrote:

"Subhas Bose has proved to the world that Hindustan is still a land of valour and prowess, that the Indian has in him that sense of national honour for the preservation and perpetuation of which his fore-fathers had shed their red blood. Subhas may be alive or dead in body but his spirit and name will endure long, i.e., for ever in history in common with the names of Alexander, Darius, of Cesar and Hannibal of Czenkhis Khan and Timur Lane of Harold the last of the Barons and William, the Conqueror of Cromwell and Guy Fawker, of Kaiser and Hitler."

Is it a tribute paid not merely to a great man but to a man of destiny whose contributions transcend not only his time and country but to far wider space and time beyond his generation. That is why I was saying Netaji is the majesty of manifestation of what a man of destiny can be Netaji is the majesty of expression of what revolutionary idealism can be.

I want to ask this House do you want to preserve this heritage; do you want our younger generations today and tomorrow get inspiration from such a heritage—a heritage not of a great man but of a man of destiny who transcends the boundaries of the country and time of his age. You have given me a patient hearing. I appeal to the House that we should preserve this heritage to inspire our generation and future generations to come with the idealism of this man of destiny. Netaji used to say that India has a mission to fulfil and he dedicated his life and made unique achievement to fulfil it

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Mr. Chairman, Sir, he was a politician, leftist and a revolutionary but the title of Netaji's autobiography is: "Autobiography of an Indian pilgrim." This man of destiny considered himself to be not an ordinary person but a missionary for fulfilling the mission of India and so he described himself not as an individual but in terms of the eternal concept of a pilgrim of India. He owned nothing for himself. He had attachment with only three things and those were: A Gita, Chandi and a Mala. These three were the source of inspiration of this Indian pilgrim, the great missionary who consummated into a legendary figure by conducting himself for fulfilling the great mission of India. It is upto you whether you cherish and carry forward its heritage to our younger generations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for observing the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as national holiday, be taken into consideration."

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) : महापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री समर गुहा ने आज नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की सारी जीवन-कथा इस सदन के सामने रख दी है। उन्होंने यह विधेयक रख कर यह मांग की है कि महात्मा गांधी के जन्म दिन की तरह नेताजी का जन्म दिन भी एक नेशनल हॉलिडे, राष्ट्रीय अवकाश, करार दिया जाए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत की तारीख में शायद ही ऐसा कोई इन्सान हुआ हो, जिस ने छोटी सी जिन्दगी में इतने करिष्मे कर दिखाये हैं, जिनकी याद आज भी भारत के लोगों के दिलों में मौजूद है। माननीय सदस्य ने उन्हें एक नेक्ड इन्डियन पर्सनेलिटी बताया है, जिन के मुताब्बिक लोग सोचते थे कि वह फरिश्ता हैं, जादूगर हैं, या इन्सान हैं।

मुझे भी नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को देखने का मौका मिला है। यह 1940-41 की बात है, जबकि मैं लाहौर में कालेज में दाखल हुआ ही था। उन्होंने कांग्रेस को छोड़ दिया था और वह फार्वर्ड ब्लाक के प्रेजिडेंट बन कर लाहौर आये थे। गोल बाग के मैदान में उन्होंने जो झलफाज कहे थे, जिनकी वजह से इस देश में एक बहुत बड़ा इनक्लाब आया था, वे हर वक्त मेरे कानों में गूँजते हैं। उस वक्त "क्विट इंडिया" मूवमेंट चल रहा था। मैं समझता हूँ कि लाहौर के इतिहास में इतना बड़ा स्वागत आज तक किसी भी नेता का नहीं हुआ होगा, जो उस वक्त नेताजी का हुआ था।

उन्होंने अंग्रेजों को चैलेंज देते हुए कहा था : हिन्दुस्तान के लोग अंग्रेजों के साथ दोस्ती रखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इसका बदला अंग्रेज यह देते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तानियों को बन्दुक और तोप की गोलियों में उड़ाया जाता है। इसके मुकाबले में जब उनके दुश्मन उन के घरों पर बम और तोप के गोले बरसाने हैं, तो उनका प्रधान मंत्री उनसे, यानी हिटलर से, मिलने के लिए डाङ्गिग जाता है, उस के साथ मुलाकात करता है और दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाता है। मैं अंग्रेजों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे पुरस्मन तरीके से भारत को नहीं छोड़ेंगे, तो हम उनके खिलाफ हथियार उठाएंगे और बायलेंस के जरिये उन्हें यहां से निकाल देंगे।

उसके बाद अखबार में उनका एक बड़ा भारी आर्टिकल निकला था, जिसमें यही खयालान जाहिर किये गये थे। उसके बाद वह गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये। जब वह जलावतन थे, तो फ्रांस में उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी थी "इंडियन स्ट्रगल बिटवीन 1909 एंड 1934" जोकि बाद में जन्त कर ली गई थी। उस किताब में मुझे उस वक्त के हालात पढ़ने का मौका मिला। उनके क्रांतीभूषण को देख कर मुझे मालूम होता था कि इस शख्स ने भारत

के नौजवानों के दिलों में घर कर लिया है । वह इस देश में इन्कलाब कराने में एक बहुत बड़ी शक्तिमयत साबित होगा । उनकी जवान का कितना अमर था भारत के लोगों पर ? आई एन ए के मुनालिक मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं एक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से आता हूं जहां से कि डोगरा रेजिमेंट खड़ी की जाती है । उसकी तकरीबन 18 बटालियन्स हैं । वह भारतीय फौज का सब से मशहूर हिस्सा था । सिगापुर में जब अंग्रेजी फौज सरेंडर हुई तो उसमें हमारी डोगरा रेजिमेंट के बहुत सारे लोग थे । उसके बाद आई एन ए के लोग जब भारत वापस आए तो उनमें बहुत से कर्नल और जनरल भी आए हैं लेकिन उनकी बात तो छोड़िए, एक माधारण मिश्राही भी जिसने मुभाष चन्द्र बोस का भाषण सुना है या जो उन सम्पर्क में आया है उसका दिल और दिमाग बदला हुआ है और वह पागल समझा जाता है । वे यह नहीं मानते कि मुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु हो गई है । एक एक आजाद हिन्द फौज का आदमी कहता है कि वह तो मर ही नहीं सकते, क्योंकि वह तो परमात्मा की एक ताकत थे, फिरश्ता थे । इस किस्म का विश्वास उनके दिल में है ।

तो मैं तो सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की तबारीख में उनकी परसना-लिटी का महत्व इतना है और इतनी लोगों के दिलों में उनके लिए श्रद्धा है कि मैं समझना हूं वह महात्मा गांधी जी से कोई कम नहीं हैं, तो अवश्य उनके जन्म दिन की तिथि 23 जनवरी एक नेशनल हाली डे करार दी जानी चाहिए ताकि भारत के नौजवानों को और वहां के लोगों को हमेशा प्रेरणा मिलनी रहे । उनकी जो दिव्य मूर्ति थी, जो परसनालिटी थी वह लोगों को प्रेरणा देती चली जाय ताकि हमारे मुल्क के लोगों के सामने जो उद्देश्य हैं उनको वे पूरा कर सकें ।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, प्रो० समर गुहा के आकर्षक और रोचक

भाषण के बाद और कुछ कहा जाना बेकार है । बापू अगर राष्ट्रपिता थे तो भारत के सच्चे नेता के रूप में वे बल नेताजी ही थे । इसमें अधिक कुछ कहना संभव नहीं है । नेताजी सचमुच भारत के पौरुष, भारत के त्याग और भारत के पराक्रम की सजीव मूर्ति थे ।

लेकिन प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि नेताजी कितने बड़े हैं । प्रश्न यह है संसद के सामने कि नेताजी की स्मृति में कोई एक राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी घोषित होनी चाहिए या नहीं । मैं अपना एक विनम्र संशोधन इस संबंध में रखा है । जैसा अभी प्रोफेसर गुहा साहब ने कहा कि हमारा देश तो वीरों का देश है, राम, कृष्ण, शिव, और मध्य युग में महाराणा प्रताप, शिवाजी, आदि कितने ही वीर ऐसे हैं कि अगर सब वीरों के नाम पर छुट्टी हो तो शायद 365 दिनों में भी वे पूरे नहीं होंगे और भारतवर्ष छुट्टी ही देता रहेगा ।

मैंने अभी दुनिया भर के सभी देशों की एक तालिका मंगायी है कि वहां कितनी छुट्टी होती है और मैंने देखा है कि आस्ट्रेलिया से लेकर जाम्बिया तक जो सभी देशों की राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों की सूची मिली है उसमें व्यक्ति के नाम पर बहुत कम है । यह देश वीरों का है । इसी लिए वीर-पूजा स्वाभाविक है । इसीलिए हमने गांधी जी को भी स्मरण किया । सब से कम छुट्टी चीन में मिलती है जहां किसी भी व्यक्ति के नाम पर छुट्टी नहीं है । माओ-त्से-तुंग कितने चमत्कारी व्यक्ति वहां के हुए हैं लेकिन वहां उस व्यक्ति के नाम पर छुट्टी नहीं है । लेनिन रूस के भाग्य विधाता रहे, गांधी जी से कम महत्व रूस में लेनिन का नहीं है, लेकिन उनके नाम पर वहां छुट्टी नहीं है । लगता है कि छुट्टी मना कर हम किसी के महत्व को याद करते हैं । वास्तव में भारत-वर्ष में जितना आलस्य है छुट्टी से उसका निराकरण नहीं हो सकता है । जब मैं छुट्टी क्लास का विद्यार्थी था, तो मुझे उस महावीर के

[डा० रामजी त्रिह]

दर्शन का सोभाग्य मिला था। मैं उनके चमत्कारी व्यक्तित्व को अविस्मरण नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन मैं सोचता हूँ कि जिस नेता को हम राष्ट्रीय भावना से याद करते हैं, उनके स्मरण में हम भी उनके स्वर में स्वर मिला कर कहना चाहेंगे अपने प्रशासन में कि नेताजी के नाम पर छुट्टी न हो। हम यह मानते हैं कि प्रोफेसर समर गुह जैसे भावनाशील लोग उस दिन कुछ काम करेंगे लेकिन अधिकतर दूसरे लोग छुट्टी के दिन कुछ नहीं करते। इसलिए छुट्टी का क्रम समाप्त किया जाए। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि बापू जी के नाम पर भी जो छुट्टी होती है, उसको समाप्त किया जाए और उस दिन को केवल बापू दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाए, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। छुट्टी होने पर हम क्या करते हैं, यह सभी को मालूम है। इसलिए मैं कहना हूँ कि मुभाषचन्द्र बोस जी का भारतवर्ष की राजनीति में, भारतवर्ष की देश भक्ति में, भारतवर्ष की अर्थ नीति में, भारतवर्ष के दर्शन में और भारतवर्ष के अध्ययन में जो महत्व है, वह अविस्मरणीय रहेगा और इस कारण मैंने कहा है कि उनके जन्म दिन को नेशनल होलीडे न मना कर नेशनल डे के रूप में मनाया जाए। मैंने यह देखा है कि श्री पी० के० देव ने जो संशोधन दिया है, उसमें भी वही भावना है। आत्मा न जन्मती है और न मरती है। अगर नेता जी जीवित हैं, तो भी और अगर वे मर गये हैं तो भी क्योंकि उनकी आत्मा है ही, हमें उस दिन को छुट्टी के रूप में नहीं मनाना चाहिए बल्कि काम करते रहना चाहिए। इसलिए हम यह समझते हैं कि नेता जी के जन्म दिन के अवसर पर सरकार को उस दिन को राष्ट्रीय दिवस घोषित करना चाहिए और उस रूप में उसे मनाना चाहिए। मैंने देखा है कि आस्ट्रेलिया में केवल महारानी के जन्म दिवस को छोड़ कर और किसी व्यक्ति के नाम पर छुट्टी नहीं होती है। इसी तरह से बंगला देश में भी व्यक्ति के नाम पर छुट्टी नहीं होती यहां तक कि शेख मुजोबूर्रहमान के नाम पर भी कोई

छुट्टी नहीं होती, बाजील के अन्दर किमी भी व्यक्ति के नाम पर छुट्टी नहीं होती, कैनाडा में नहीं है और दूसरी बहुत सी जगहों पर नहीं होती।

मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया भारत वीरों की भूमि रहा है, इसलिए वीर पूजा स्वाभाविक है। सचमुच में हम उस भावना की कद्र करते हैं और समर बाबू की भावना की भी कद्र करते हैं लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भावना में कर्तव्य ऊंचा है। इसलिए मुभाष बाबू के प्रति आदर की भावना का आदर करते हुए, मैं यह कहूंगा कि 23 जनवरी को राष्ट्रीय दिवस के रूप में मनाना चाहिए। कर्तव्य की भावना को याद रखते हुए, हम उन के जन्म-दिन को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश का दिन न मना कर राष्ट्रीय कार्य का दिवस मनावें।

इस संशोधन के साथ मैं, अपने आदरणीय समर गुह जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक (खजुराहो) : माननीय सभापति जी, नेता जी मुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में जो अभी प्रोफेसर समर गुह जी ने कहा है, उस के बाद कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता मैं नहीं समझता, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ शब्द उन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

उनके तीन बार मैंने दर्शन किये। जब मैं राजनीति में एक छोटा सा आदमी था, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के कोच इलाके में वे पधारे थे। उस के बाद जब वे त्रिपुरी कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष बने, तो अध्यक्ष के रूप में 52 हाथियों की उन की सवारी निकली थी। उस वक्त उन को बुखार था और उस वक्त मुझे उन की प्रतिभा देखने को मिली थी। उस के बाद आजादी आई और उस आजादी में महात्मा गांधी जी का बहुत हाथ रहा है।

उन्होंने अपनी और न केवल अपने देश का बल्कि सारी दुनिया का ध्यान खींचा। ऐसी थी नेता जी की शक्ति और प्रतिभा कि उन्होंने अपनी सूझबूझ से हिन्दुस्तान में ही न बल्कि विदेशों में जा कर के एक सेना को संगठित किया, फौज को तैयार किया। उन्होंने दिखा दिया कि हम सेना के द्वारा भी विदेशी हुकुमत से लड़ कर के इस देश को आजाद करायेंगे। एक तरफ पूज्य महात्मा गांधी की अहिंसा की शक्ति थी और दूसरी ओर नेताजी की फौजी शक्ति थी, इन दोनों शक्तियों ने मिल कर के इस देश को आजाद कराया। नेताजी की दिल्ली चलो घोषणा से ब्रिटिश हुकुमत घबरा गयी थी। सभापति महोदय आप जानते हैं कि शक्ति ही सब से बड़ी चीज होती है। इस शक्ति को देख कर ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के दिल में भय हुआ और वह नहीं चाहती थी कि उनकी सेना यहां आये। ऐसी थी नेता जी की प्रतिभा और शक्ति कि जितने विदेश में भी जाकर अपनी सेना को संगठित किया और आजाद हिन्द फौज को बनाया। दूसरे देशों से सहायता ले कर के अपनी शक्ति एकत्रित की अपनी इस शक्ति के द्वारा उन्होंने जो स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अपना योगदान दिया वह किसी से कम नहीं है।

मैं डा० रामजी सिंह जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम एक ही समय में दो काम नहीं कर सकते। छुट्टी का मतलब यह है कि केवल हम वीर की गाथा को ही न पढ़ें बल्कि उसका स्मरण कर के भारत में ऐसे सपूत तैयार करें, उनमें ऐसी भावना जागृत करें जिस से वह देश जिसको उन्होंने आजाद किया, वह परतंत्र न होने पावे इस परतंत्रता को मिटाने में कितने ही देशवासियों ने काम किया। अपने जीवन को हथेली पर रख कर वे इस स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में कूद पड़े। हम सरदार भगत सिंह और चन्द्रशेखर आजाद जैसी विभूतियों को भी नहीं भूल सकते। वे भी इस देश की आजादी के लिए सब कुछ न्योछावर कर गये। मैं स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की इस लड़ी में यह कड़ी

भी जोड़ते हुए कहता हूं कि जहां पूज्य महात्मा गांधी ने एक अहिंसा सेना का निर्माण किया वहां दूसरी ओर नेताजी ने एक फौज का गठन किया और इन दोनों की शक्ति ने मिल करके देश को आजाद किया।

यह आवश्यक ही है कि नेताजी के जन्म दिन को एक राष्ट्रीय त्यौहार के रूप में मनाया जाए जिससे कि हम नेताजी के जन्म दिन पर उनके योगदान का स्मरण कर सकें। उन नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का स्मरण कर सकें जिनके बारे में पता ही नहीं चला कि वे कहां गये। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के जन्म दिन पर हमें उनकी गाथाओं का ही केवल स्मरण नहीं करना बल्कि ऐसे लोग भी तैयार करने हैं। किस तरह से नेताजी ने देश से बाहर जा कर के ओर दूसरे देशों में सम्पर्क करके सेना का निर्माण किया ये सब चीजे आज स्मृति मात्र रह गयी हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रोफेसर गुह के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और कामना करता हूं कि नेताजी जैसे सपूत देश में और भी बनें और इस देश की आजादी को अक्षुण्ण रखें जिस तरह से नेताजी ने अपना योगदान किया। धन्यवाद।

श्री सुशील कुमार धारा (तामलुक) : सभापति जी, प्रोफेसर समर गुह साहब के प्राइवेट बिल पर बोलते हुए मेरे मन में इस बात का अफसोस है कि उनका बिल सरकारी बिल नहीं बना। अगर यह सरकारी बिल होता तो हमें बहुत आनन्द होता। फिर भी इसके समर्थन में बोलते हुए मैं दो-चार बातें बोलूंगा कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के जन्म दिन 23 जनवरी को मनाने के लिए इस दिन को छुट्टी का दिन घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। नेताजी एक बहुत बड़े क्रांतिकारी थे, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। बहुत से क्रांतिकारी के बीच में एक जबर्दस्त क्रांतिकारी थे। उनके लड़कपन की, उनके कालेज के दिनों की एक

[श्री सुशील कुमार धारा]

घटना में आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। जब वह कालेज में पढ़ते थे तब वहाँ एक प्रोफेसर ओटन उनको क्लास को पढ़ाते थे। जब ओटन साहब ने भारत के खिलाफ अपनी क्लास में विद्यार्थियों के सामने कुछ खराब बातें कहीं तो नेता जी ने उनको लकड़ी से बूट समेत इसका जवाब दिया और उनको लाठी तथा बूट के साथ धक्का दे कर नीचे गिरा दिया। यह इस बात का परिचय देता है कि वह कितने क्रान्तिकारी मन के थे। इस के बाद उस समय से महाबारा चालू हो गया "आई विल ओटनाइज यू", हम तुम को ओटनाइज करेंगे, अर्थात् लाठी जूतों से मार कर भगा देंगे। ओटन साहब के नाम पर यह चालू हो गया।

इसके बाद जब आई० सी० ए० परीक्षा पास कर के और बहुत अच्छी रिजल्ट बना कर के वापिस आ रहे थे तब जहाज में उनको खबर मिली की हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई का विगुल बज गया है, इस पर उन्होंने वहाँ पर अंग्रेजों का दिया हुआ यह सर्टिफिकेट फाड़ कर इसके टुकड़े टुकड़े कर इसको दरिया में फेंक दिया, बहा दिया। यह भी क्रान्तिकारी का परिचय देता है।

मैं बंगाल का रहने वाला हूँ इस मामले में उनको बहुत बार देखा है। जब वह 1940 में कैद में थे तब कै० में ही उन्होंने योजना बनाई महाराज त्रिलोक्य चक्रवर्ती के साथ मिल कर जोकि बहुत बड़े क्रान्तिकारी थे, एक रेवोल्यूशनरी थे, उन से सलाह मशविरा कर के और उस योजना के अनुसार वह विदेश चले जाएं, यह परिकल्पना उन्होंने की। उसी परिकल्पना के मुताबिक वह निकल पड़े और भारत छोड़ कर उन्होंने अपनी यात्रा शुरू कर दी। इसका उन्होंने तनिक भी खयाल नहीं किया कि रास्ता कितना खतरनाक साबित हो सकता है और कितना भारी खतरा वह उठा रहे हैं। और वह बर्लिन चले गए। रास्ते का सारा खतरा उन्होंने झेले उठाया। इससे भी यही प्रमाणित

हो जाता है कि कितने बड़े रेवोल्यूशनरी वह थे। बर्लिन में जब उनकी उम्र 45-47 साल हो गई थी तब उन्होंने एक साल की मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग ली और ले कर जापान जाने के लिए तैयार हो गए। अभी माननीय सभार गृह साहब ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से बताया है कि उस समय कितना असम्भव उनके लिए जापान जाना था। यह भी एक रेवोल्यूशनरी मन का ही परिचय देता है। जर्मनी सरकार के सब से बड़े सेनापति ने उनको कहा कि वहाँ जाना असम्भव है, 99 परसेंट इम्पॉसिबल है। तुम्हारे लिए ऐटलांटिक ओशन में सबनरीन में जाना असम्भव है। नेता जी ने कहा कुछ असम्भव नहीं है। अगर एक परसेंट भी चांस है तो जाऊंगा और वह चल पड़े, भगवान की कृपा से पहुँच गए। यह क्रान्तिकारी मन का परिचय है। वहाँ जाकर उन्होंने क्या किया, सबको मालूम है। उन्होंने आजाद हिन्द फौज और आजाद हिन्द सरकार बनायी।

नेता जी ने 17 जनवरी, 1942 को कलकत्ता छोड़ा था और हमें निश्चित रूप से याद है कि देश की स्वायत्तता की आगिरी लड़ाई 9 अगस्त, 1942 को शुरू हुई थी। तो 7 महीने पहले उन्होंने अपनी लड़ाई अपने ढंग से शुरू कर दी थी, और उनका अपना बनाया हुआ ढंग था। ऐसे क्रान्तिकारी पुरुष नेता जी मुभाष चन्द बोस का जन्म दिन मनाने के लिए इतना बोलने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इस सदन में कई बार इसके पहले भी इसके बारे में चर्चा हुई, लेकिन आज तक कुछ तय नहीं हुआ। पिछली सरकार ने इसको नहीं माना। उसने जो कुछ खराब काम किये उनको मुधारने का हमारा वायदा है, हमने जनता से वायदा किया है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने जो कुछ खराब काम किये हैं उनको मुधारेंगे। हमारा कहना है कि इस खराब काम को भी जनता सरकार को मुधारना चाहिये। सरकार को अपना वायदा पूरा करना चाहिए।

नेताजी का जन्म दिन मनाने के लिए हम क्यों कह रहे हैं? महात्मा गांधी का जन्म

दिन हम मनाते हैं, वह हमारे राष्ट्रपिता हैं, उन्होंने नारा लगाया था "करेंगे या मरेंगे" "डू और डार्ड", और नेता जी ने नारा दिया "दिल्ली चलो" और "जय हिन्द"। अगर हम नेता जी और महात्मा गांधी जी को बराबर नहीं बोलेंगे तो नेता जी को कम भी नहीं कहेंगे। अतः नेता जी के जन्म दिन को छुट्टी के दिन के रूप में मनाना जरूरी है। नेता जी कितने बड़े जबरदस्त क्रांतिकारी थे। पहले पहल जा भारत छोड़ो का सिगापुर में उन्होंने अपनी सरकार बनायी तो उन्होंने क्या घोषणा की थी। जिस रोज वह प्रेसिडेंट बनें इंडियन इंडिपेंडेंस लीग के तो पहले ही दिन उन्होंने कहा

"Friends, the time has now come for freedom loving Indians to act. Action in a war crisis demands, above all, military discipline as well as unflinching loyalty to the cause. I, therefore, call upon all my countrymen in East Asia to line up in one solid phalanx under one leadership and prepare for the grim fight that is ahead of us."

यह उनका दृष्टिकोण था, उन्होंने आगे तक देखा और तब आजाद हिन्द फौज और आजाद हिन्द सरकार बनायी और वहां में लड़ाई शुरू कर दी थी।

आखिर में उन्होंने जब चलना शुरू कर दिया तो वे बोले

He concluded his speech by enunciating:

"....We have a grim fight ahead of us—for the enemy is powerful, unscrupulous and ruthless. In the final march to freedom—you will have to face hunger, thirst, privation, forced marches and death. Only when you pass this test, will freedom be yours. I am confident that you will do so and thereby bring freedom and prosperity to your enslaved and impoverished land."

इससे यह प्रमाणित हो जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान और यहां की जनता को वह कितना प्यार करते थे। इतने बड़े पैट्रियट का

जन्म-दिन मनाने के लिये हमको यहां बहस करनी पड़ती है, यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है। 2 साल अपनी सरकार चलाने के बाद जब जरूरत समझा तो उन्होंने अपने आदेश दिये वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। 15 अगस्त, 1945 को उनका आदेश निकला कि

"Comrades, I feel that in this critical hour, 380 millions of our countrymen at home are looking at us, the members of India's Army of Liberation. Therefore, remain true to India and do not, for a moment, waver in your faith in India's destiny. The roads to Delhi are many and Delhi still remains our goal. The sacrifices of your immortal comrades and of yourselves will certainly achieve their fulfilment. There is no power on earth that can keep India enslaved. India shall be free and before long."

उनकी दूर-दृष्टि थी, वह दूर तक देखते थे और उसके बाद बोलते थे। उसके बाद हमारी आजादी आ गई।

हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि कांग्रेस सरकार में उनका जन्म-दिवस मनाने के लिये उनके जन्म-दिवस को छुट्टी का दिन घोषित नहीं किया, लेकिन आज कांग्रेस में बहुत आदमी ऐसे हैं जो चाहते हैं कि 23 जनवरी छुट्टी का दिन घोषित हो। इसलिये हम अर्ज कर रहे हैं कि हमारे श्री समर गुहा जी का जो विन है, इसका यह हाउस समर्थन करे।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): I support the Bill moved by Mr. Samar Guha and I think I need not make a very long speech because he has explained very effectively his case. But I think a certain other aspect also should be taken into account, whether the question is of giving a holiday or whether it is a question of observing it, as Dr. Ramji said, as a national day. I think that is not the main question. The question is of recognizing the significant role played by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in the

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan.]

freedom struggle of our country. I think here we should also understand—I think Mr. Samar Guha explained that point also—that there were various streams of India's freedom struggle. It was not only the one which was led by Mahatma Gandhi. Nobody will deny that the struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi and the role of the Indian National Congress are pre-eminent in the freedom movement of our country. But, at the same time, there were other streams also which played an equally significant and important role in the freedom struggle.

The role played by Bhagat Singh is memorable; his was a terrorist movement and the memory of Bhagat Singh will inspire the younger generation of today and tomorrow. The role played by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose will inspire the young people of this country for generations to come.

Sir, in respect of certain struggles which took place in the former Princely States, the hon. Home Minister refused to consider them as part of freedom struggle. The argument that was advanced was that the Indian National Congress was not leading that. In Travancore, during that period after the second World War, a new wave the movement for independence took place. The Britishers were keen to create a point from where they can start disrupting the unity of the country. They found a Diwan to the erstwhile King of Travancore to play this game. Against that the people rose and agitated and this is called the Punnapura Vayalar struggle in the former Travancore State. Several hundreds of people were shot dead. They were fighting for keeping Travancore as a part of the Indian Union. While leaving this country, the Britishers wanted to create certain points from where they thought they will be able to operate.

One was Kashmir State, next, former Hyderabad State and the third, Travancore State

At that time Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar was the Diwan of Travancore and he gave the slogan for a free independent Travancore outside the Republic of India. Against that the working class rose and fought. It was led by the Communists. What is wrong with it? The part played by them for the freedom and unity of the country has to be recognised. In the former Hyderabad State, under the Nizam, a conspiracy was hatched by the Britishers with the connivance of the former Nizam of Hyderabad. At that time the famous Telengana armed insurgency took place. You can see in that Telengana portion of Andhra Pradesh even today the graveyard of martyrs who fought for the freedom struggle. They fought against the Razakars for the preservation of the unity of the country. It stands to reason that this should be considered as part of the freedom struggle. There should not be any sort of communal approach. We say that the Mopla Rebellion in former Malabar State of Kerala should be considered as a part of the freedom struggle.

The approach is that it has nothing to do with freedom struggle. It was part of a great movement, Khilafat movement, in this country in which Mahatma Gandhi himself took part. And that was inspired by the people who, in that part of the country were Muslims. That does not mean that that is not the part of the freedom struggle of this country.

17 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI in the Chair]

Sir, many years ago, when we were discussing about the post-war of Independence, it was condemned by the British Historians as a rebellion—a new thing—and they did not consi-

der it as part of the struggle for freedom of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandrappan, just a minute. The time allotted for discussion of this Bill was two hours. And at 5 P.M. the two hours will be over. But I find there is a long list of speakers.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I do not mind extending the time of the discussion on this Bill if there are many Members who want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got your list also. So, is it the pleasure of the House that the time should be extended?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Chandrappan, you must cut down your time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am going to end my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, the time is extended by two hours for this Bill. The House will of course rise at the usual time. The spillover will be carried to the next session.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: My point was this

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 17.30 hours, there is half-an-hour discussion also.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: My point was this that the freedom struggle in this country was something in which various forces were involved. Government may have a little broader approach towards the freedom struggle and the role played by different forces in this country.

Sir, I talked about those three struggles specifically. I must say that the former rulers and the present rulers are not much depressed in assessing the role of various parties

and movements in the freedom struggle. There was a partisan approach, a very narrow approach which sometimes is very painful. That is why I said that in the Mopla Rebellion in Kerala—it was not a question of few but tens and thousands of people were involved in that—many took part and their descendants are still there and nobody can say that they were Muslims and so their role in the freedom struggle was something second to others. Similarly, it was backed by the Communists and the Tamilians against the Razakars and the Nizam and the Punnappara Vayalar in Trivandrum against the former Diwan and the princes of Trivandrum. How can they say that this is not a part of the freedom struggle? It is that approach, that narrow approach which prevents them from accepting the role played by Subhas Chandra Bose in the freedom struggle. I may not agree with the philosophy and I may not agree with all the tactics that were employed. That is not the point. None in this country will say that he did not play a significant role in the freedom struggle? He did play and it will be remembered by this country for ages to come and that recognition should be given to the role played by Subhas Chandra Bose. Whether it is in the form of national holiday or whether it is in the form of national day is a question of detail. We can find agreement. But the question before us is whether the Government is going to accept this view that the national freedom movement of this country was the mainstream in which several streams joined together—some led by communists, some led by socialists and some led by people like Netaji Subhas Bose. The main thing was led by Mahatma Gandhi himself and there is the role of the Indian National Congress. If you ignore any part of it, then I am afraid, we are making a mistake.

I thank Shri Guha for bringing forward this Bill so that we can get the

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan.]

opportunity to discuss the role played by various movements in the freedom struggle. With these words, I support the Bill moved by Shri Samar Guha and, I hope, Government will have a new look into the whole problem.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Shri Samar Guha. It has been rightly pointed out by some Members in this House—who have just preceded me—that the issue before the House and which has been raised by the Bill is limited in the sense that the mover of the Bill wants that 23rd January—the birthday of Netaji Subhas Bose—should be declared as national holiday.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Shri Samar Guha in his rare eloquence has narrated the background of the freedom movement of our country. He has also assessed the role of the Father of the Nation, namely Mahatma Gandhi. He has also *inter alia* ought to assess the role played by Netaji Subhas Bose and he has also highlighted certain aspects of Netaji Subhas Bose's life, his epic struggle and the fundamental contribution made by him to the freedom struggle of this country. He has also hinted that Netaji worked for not only the freedom of this country but wanted to build up a new future of India based on socialism. Not only that he also fought for the creation of a new mankind.

Therefore, I do not want to dilate on that. In all humility, I should say that the greatness of Netaji cannot be weighed, assessed or quantified. That being the case, I do not propose to do that. I do not also propose to compare him with anybody because it is incomparable; it is not fair to compare the greatness of a leader of stature and standing of Netaji. I refrain from entering into any discussion on that because no rhetoric is expressive enough to really describe the role he played in our history and no word is

adequate to convey the feelings of myself and a large number of people outside. Therefore I refrain from entering into that aspect of the discussion.

Coming to the merits of the Bill—I am glad that the Mover of the Bill is now here—he has suggested that 23rd January be declared a national holiday in our country. The concept of national holiday in our country is not new. Today there are three national holidays: Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. In this connection, I should like to draw the attention of the House to the broad principle governing the declaration of national holidays which are contained in government papers and documents. It has been mentioned in the Third Pay Commission report while explaining the principle of declaration of a particular day as a national holiday:

"The principles governing the declaration of a public holiday were reviewed in 1947 when it was decided that only festivals of general significance and birthdays of world figures of importance to India should be included in the list of public holidays."

Two criteria have been laid down. One: it must be festivals of general significance and it must be the birthday of a world figure of importance to India. I do not want to make Government uncomfortable. The principle is very much there. In pursuance of that principle the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, father of the nation has been declared a national holiday. This principle does not prevent anybody outside India, a great man outside the borders of India, his birth day being declared as one of the national holidays in our country.

The crux of the question is whether instead of three national holidays we can declare four. If we want Netaji's birthday to be a national holiday, instead of three there will be four. I quite appreciate the eloquence of Dr. Ramji Singh and others who took part

In the debate. I appreciate their feeling and devotion to the cause of Netaji. But the ground they have given for not declaring 23rd January as national holiday has got no force; it does not stand to reason. Therefore, without entering much into the subject, I would only urge upon the Minister of State for Home Affairs one thing. The mover of the Bill does not speak of a revolutionary step to be taken. It is just an adjustment. If you are prepared to recognise the role of Netaji in the freedom movement of our country what is asked for is just that little amount of generosity not bestowed upon a person or a political group but it is in the nature of a duty that the nation owes to the great Netaji. Therefore, I do not think there should be any debate or controversy on that point. Since I do not myself like to enter into a debate, I also do not want to prolong my speech. Before concluding I make this submission in all humility, if you throw away this Bill in your wisdom, if the minister opposes this Bill I will be forced to find a political motivation behind it and nothing else. Because I do not want to enter into a debate on this occasion, I do not want to explain that thing. If need be, I would.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I rise to support the Bill in the same manner and almost in the same tone in which many of my esteemed colleagues have done. It is a simple Bill and apparently a non-controversial Bill. I will start by paying my tribute to my dear old friend, Samar Babu for his tireless and unending endeavours to awaken us, to teach us, to enable us to pay a little homage and tribute to the memory of great Netaji. Only last week we had the opportunity in this House, while discussing the Khosla Commission report on Netaji, of saluting and paying our tribute to Netaji. I was privileged to salute him then and I do so today also. We all share the great sentiments, the emotions, the warmth and the feelings that Samar Babu displayed in his speech. His main

point seems to be that Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji, among all the leaders of the 20th century, not to speak of leaders of other centuries, especially during the latter part of the freedom struggle of India, they are two men of destiny. There are many great men who are not necessarily good men. There are many more good men who do not become great men. But there are very rare individuals who are great, good, noble—and what is more important—men of destiny.

Prof. Samar Guha's point, which I share, is that Netaji was such a man of destiny, along with Gandhiji. Therefore, these two tallest of men that India has produced during the latter part of India's freedom struggle, have an important place in the annals of India, and in the history of freedom struggles of the world.

Mr. Samar Guha's main point seems to be—and I quote him:

"Observance of birthday of a Man of Destiny has a greater meaning in renewing our national pledge to attain an ever-growing higher perfection of our national personality than mere glorification of a great man of history. Netaji is the legendary emblem of the dream of the Indian youth and yet supremely achieved in tangible reality. His glowing image is an enchanting beacon for the Indian youth. It is our sacred duty to keep it ever flaming before the youth of our country from one generation to another."

I share with him these points. If I may put it that way, Netaji though in terms of the teeming millions not only of India, but also of the teeming millions of the exploited people all over the world—exploited economically, socially, politically and culturally, i.e. millions of down-trodden peoples of the world of this century. Therefore, in that sense, he has a background of an internationalist as well.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar.]

Our ancient land abounds in many leaders. Whom shall we remember; whom shall we honour, respect—and most important of all—follow? I suppose the main argument of Mr. Samar Guha is not to have merely one more holiday. I don't think that that was the reason. It cannot be so, because we want more production in factories, farms and workshops etc. But can you single out certain individuals and symbolize them for a certain living national message which is true for all times to come? That is the point which, as I understood it, Mr. Samar Guha was making.

Gandhiji's Birthday, viz. 2nd October is of course there. And we are celebrating it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you also come from West Bengal; so does Mr. Samar Guha. I also come from West Bengal because West Bengal is very much a part of the country. I hope people will not misunderstand me when I make a point—which I do with some nervousness. I am sorry to find it mentioned at the end of the Statement of Aims and Objects in Mr. Guha's bill, that West Bengal observes Netaji's Birthday as a holiday for that State. Likewise, I am sorry to find Sardar Patel's Birthday being observed as a holiday in my State, viz. Gujarat. But Sardar Patel as also Netaji belong to all of us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In my initial speech, I said that what the West Bengal Government has done, is wrong.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad to hear it, because Sardar Patel is remembered in India as a national leader, but remembered in Gujarat on his birthday. Lokmanya Tilak and the great Shivaji are again holidays only in Maharashtra. Are we, in Independent India, to reduce the national leaders to regional and State levels? Leaders like Sardar Patel, Shivaji and Tilak as also Netaji were all-India leaders. If you reduce them to parti-

cular localities, I don't think it will be an honourable way of paying tribute to them. We should honour those leaders as all-India leaders. They were all-India leaders in pre-Independence India; how can we make them regional leaders in post-Independence India? That is the question which I want to ask. Therefore, I feel it will not be right for us to cut these eminent men, illustrious national and even international leaders to some extent, to smaller and narrower fields.

In conclusion, I would only say this. Whether we declare it as a holiday or not is not the point. That is not the move. Dr. Ramji Singh would be right there. Instead of calling it a holiday, let us treat it as a sacred day to remember him, to implement his ideas in practice with greater and greater vigour. If we do that, I am quite sure we have done our duty to him and to the nation. Otherwise, if we go by national holidays for the birth day of all our national leaders, we will find that even 365 days would be less. That is not the point. The idea is that we should at least that day remember his ideas, respect them and try to implement them.

In conclusion, I would say let us follow his very inspiring, ennobling, uplifting ideals and completely dedicate ourselves to the task of national reconstruction and international reconciliation and understanding, to which we are all committed in this House and outside.

Here I have with me "Selected Speeches of Subhas Chandra Bose". I will read only two small paragraphs from this book, published by the Publications Division. I am reading these two paragraphs, his own words, because they are so much better than my own words. This is what the great Netaji said in his speech entitled "Vision of a Free India" I believe in Poona, his address at the Maharashtra Provincial Congress, on 3rd May 1928, a little before I was

struggling to be born. This is what Subhas Bose said:

"While striving to attain liberty, we have to note all its implications. You cannot free one half of your soul and keep the other half in bondage. You cannot introduce a light into a room and expect at the same time that some portion of it will remain dark. You cannot establish political democracy and endeavour at the same time to resist the democratisation of the society. No, my friends, let us not become a queer mixture of political democrats and social conservatives. Political institutions grow out of the social life of the people and are shaped by their social ideas and ideals. If we want to make India really great, we must build up a political democracy on the pedestal of a democratic society. Privileges based on birth, caste or creed should go, and equal opportunities should be thrown open to all irrespective of caste, creed or religion. The status of women should also be raised and women should be trained to take a larger and a more intelligent interest in public affairs."

Lastly, at page 55 of the same book, this is what Netaji said, while talking about "Students and Politics":

"There is no royal road to freedom. The path to freedom is no doubt a thorny one, but it is a path which also leads to glory and immortality. Let us break with the past, destroy all the shackles which have bound us for ages, and like true pilgrims let us march shoulder to shoulder towards our destined goal of freedom. Freedom means life, and death in the pursuit of freedom means glory imperishable. Let us therefore resolve to be free, at least die in the pursuit of freedom. Let us show by our conduct and character that we are worthy of being the countrymen of the great martyr Jatindra-nath Das."

My only regret is that we have extended the time by two more hours. Because of that, we will not be able to get January 23, 1978 as a national holiday. Of course, Government can do it, if they want it. Anyway, even if it is late, it is better late than never. I hope the Government will understand and appreciate the spirit of this discussion which some of us have raised in this House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, before you go to the next item, I want to make a submission. I was not here when the time on this Bill was extended. If I were here, I would have opposed the extension of time. The 23rd January is the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I thought that this Bill would be over today and we would have the Government's reply. Of course, I took a long time—I plead guilty; it was unavoidable—and I was pleading a case and answering a question that if the birthday of Netaji is observed as a national holiday and if it is observed in the case of every great man, then there will be no day left for working. I had to explain that. I wanted that the debate could have been concluded today so that we could observe a national holiday on the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Replying to Dr. Ramji Singh's point, I say, Netaji is the emblem of the Indian youth. That day, the birthday of Netaji, is to create an impression on the minds of the Indian people, specially the younger generation, about the immortality of the revolutionary idealism that he preached and to fulfil his ideals and his mission. Let the Government do something positive to observe Netaji's birthday which has not been done in the last 30 years by the earlier Government for parochial political reasons. I make an appeal to the Government. It is not a Janata member appealing to the Janata Government. When I am speaking, it is a patriotic soul of India speaking. The millions of people of India want that the Government of

[Shri Samar Guha.]

India should do something in honour of Netaji. The earlier Government proved ungrateful; they did not even acknowledge the greatness of Netaji; they did not acknowledge even the contribution of Netaji. I would request the present Government that they should do at least something on the 23rd January, the birthday of Netaji, to acknowledge Netaji's contribution and honour our debt which is the national debt to Netaji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill will continue on the next day.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

NATIONALISATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to my Starred Question No. 164 dated 28th November, 1977, the Prime Minister had said:

"This particular problem is a complicated one so far as U.P. and Bihar are concerned and more complicated because of low production of sugarcane. They have taken no steps to increase the production. They go on asking for more and more prices. That goes on bedeviling the whole issue. So, it has to be gone into more deeply. We are trying to do that."

But this is what Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh said. It is a good thing that he does not really hide his political philosophy and his political thoughts. He should be outspoken. Here, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, in his wisdom has spelt out:

"Seven public sector factories are under the control of the UP State Sugar Corporation over the last four years and their performance is miserable."

I want to ask a question. If he cannot govern and run sugar mills, how does he want us to believe and accept that he will be able to govern the country. He says that the State management has rendered the condition of sugar mills in a miserable condition. I cannot understand this.

In this country, sugar really tastes bitter because in the sugar industry, there have been most generous financial patrons, politicians and champions of free and private enterprise. They have been champions of free enterprise; they have been champions of private sector and they have been working for only profit. They have found most willing patrons in the sugar industry, the sugar magnates, the sugar tycoons, to work in that direction. They purchased partial de-control sugar in 1968. I still remember that the transaction had taken place in Kanpur. He must be knowing it because he comes from Uttar Pradesh. They had paid Rs. 40 lakhs for purchasing the partial de-control sugar from the then Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. That brought them very rich dividends. The whole trouble is that Government control and sugar cannot live together because the producers of sugar move and act solely from profit motive. If sugar was properly handled, if there was a properly formulated sugar policy, it could have been used as a vehicle for rural upliftment. But instead in traditional areas like U.P. and Bihar, it had become a vehicle of impoverishment. Cane growers, mill workers and the weaker sections of the consumers, all, have been equally exploited, and the industrial adventurers have flourished. The sugar tycoons have minted money. Of course, they have parted with a big share—the hon. Minister is in the know of things—but they got enormous return for the same.

I will give an example, how they exploit. Mr. M. A. Chidambaram, Chairman of Maruti Limited, controls the South India Steel and Sugar Mills. He is not even willing to pay the mini-

mum price fixed by the State Government. His neighbouring sugar mills had been paying Rs. 105 per tonne of sugarcane last year; but he would not pay more than Rs. 93.

Today there are 103 sugar mills, the largest number concentrated in the worst power-stricken area. And it means what? Prosperity for a very few, and blood and sweat for many. That is what the sugar mills are in this country today.

Maharashtra, of course, is in co-operative sector—a new form. There are 47 mills, if I am right, and these cooperatives, to benefit slightly more in number exploit a huge number of consumers. In spite of the fact that Maharashtra produces the best quality of sugarcane which you can get in this country, in spite of the fact that Maharashtra sugar mills have modern machinery, yet, an average poor consumer in Bombay and its suburban pays the highest price for sugar. You can buy a kilo of sugar in Calcutta for Rs. 4 and a few paise; at the same price in Delhi also; but in Bombay—I verified it yesterday—one has to pay Rs. 4.50 or thereabout. Maharashtra produces sugar in the co-operative sector. Cooperation in what? In fleecing the consumers more effectively. That is what is happening in Maharashtra now.

I remember, one sugar tycoon and a Minister, Mr. Mohite, had fed on the occasion of his daughter's marriage one lakh people—sugar tycoons. He is a cooperator. What sort of cooperator is he! Of course, we have other cooperators in this House—the Leader of the Opposition and his *chelas* like Mr. Annasaheb Shinde. They all sing song for the sugar barons. How they have fleeced the exchequer, I will give some account. In 1972-73 alone, sugar rebate—under the sugar rebate scheme—was given to the extent of Rs. 1,231.41 lakhs. The Public Accounts Committee, in its 155th Report, says this:

"Closely linked with the concept of modernization is the 'economic size' of the sugar factories. According to the Tariff Commission, 1973, a little more than half the total existing sugar factories, in 1971-72, were of 'uneconomic size' with the daily cane crushing capacity of less than 1,250 tonnes. The Committee are, therefore, of the view that since no efforts have apparently been made by the sugar industry to modernise its equipment, adopt improved methods of production and expand their existing cane crushing capacity to make it economic, the grant of excise rebate and similar incentives has only put a premium on inefficiency and increased black money circulation"

Then, further it says:

"If there is a substantial gap between the tariff value and the actual realization of the factories, the gap between the tariff value and the ruling market price is still wider. The Committee are amazed to learn during evidence that while the ruling market price of free sale sugar was Rs. 585 per quintal in September, 1974 in the Hapur market and Rs. 570 per quintal in the Calcutta market, the tariff value for the month of October, 1974 had been fixed as ridiculously low a figure as Rs. 320 per quintal. This gives rise to serious suspicion. After deducting the duty element of Rs. 120 per quintal from this price, the wholesale price, exclusive of excise duty works out to Rs. 465 per quintal in the case of Hapur and Rs. 450 per quintal in Calcutta".

Absolute cheating! According to the existing laws and regulations, the excise duty has to be levied on the prevalent price in the wholesale market. At that time, unfortunately, I was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and went a little deep into the matter. We found that while the prevalent market price at the Hapur market was Rs. 585 per quintal, for the purpose of calculating excise

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

duty it was taken as Rs. 320. What a wonderful arrangement; The sugar tycoons investment in the politicians can bring wonderful return. Therefore, they cannot be touched. If you come out with that sort of utterances, how shall I differentiate between you and Mrs. Indira Gandhi? They have been describing you as right reactionaries, but I have been defending you outside and saying that there cannot be anybody more right reactionary than Mrs. Indira Gandhi? Do not let us down.

An amount of eight thousand lakhs was given as subsidy for exports. Prior to 1967 elections, Rs. 3750 lakhs were given as export subsidy in two years. Prior to 1971 elections, the amount was not far below. The Minister can tell us what would be the subsidy for 1978. I have not got the figures; I would be grateful if you could kindly enlighten us. I am not saying that they are subscribing to your funds also. I want to know how much subsidy you want to give to them in 1978.

These sugar tycoons, the exploiters and cheats, are getting rebates, even when the mills were not started. In the same report of Public Accounts Committee, it has been mentioned:

"Yet another distressing feature of the rebate scheme for 1972-73 is the liberal grant of rebate even to factories which had not produced any sugar during the base period."

Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh has said in this House that they cannot nationalise these mills for nationalisation sake. If anybody can challenge these facts, he can share his views, but if I have understood Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh correctly, he would not at least support these mal-practices by these sugar tycoons. These are the facts, that I have given him.

If I remember correctly, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh also belonged to

Congress Party once upon a time and then he came to Swatantra Party.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I was never in the Congress Party, I was in the Swatantra Party....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know you have been a big Swatantra leader. Congressmen promised better life and higher standards to common man in the country. I know, you do not make a promise which you do not want, but they made promises, though they did not want. That is the difference.

There was a slogan for increased production, but for whom? Every American citizen's child has a per capita income which is the highest in the world, may be Rs. 15000 a year and here we have the second lowest per capita income in the world. What is the consumption pattern? Production: 1975-76—42.64 lakhs tonnes, 1976-77—37.46 lakhs tonnes and 1977-78—54 lakhs tonnes. Internal consumption: 1975-76—37 lakhs tonnes, 1976-77—37.46 lakhs tonnes and 1977-78—34 lakhs tonnes (estimated). Mr. Minister, will you kindly tell us, who do you stand for?

The Economic Survey shows a steady decline in the per capita consumption in the last ten years of sugar by the poor native India. You should know that sugar is an essential commodity for survival which generates heat in your body. And they are talking about the welfare State. Marxist Communists believe in violence but you are all Jain Munis. But this is the slow poisoning method where you starve that man, give him malnutrition, plenty of it and you give him that much which makes him work the next day for you. What is the result? A stockpile of 15 lakhs tonnes.

So, this government now—I point my finger to Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh.

You come with a rescue operation. You reduce the excise duty by Rs. 47. Have not you done so very recently? And has the reduction in the excise duty been passed on *in toto* to the consumer? No. It is a sacrifice of a revenue of Rs. 183 crores, roughly, if my quick estimate is right.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:
You are wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If it is wrong, I would like to be corrected. I may be wrong. I never say that I am always correct.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): The consumer is protected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now they are passing on the benefit to the extent of Rs. 25, but Rs. 22 they are retaining themselves which I have come to know after talking to a number of dealers, wholesalers and sugar producers. Rs. 25 they are passing on to the consumer but Rs. 22 they are retaining. Is it not the duty of your government to ensure that the whole amount is passed on to the consumer because you want an average Indian to have more per capita consumption of sugar? That is not taking place.

Then, of course, payment to cane-growers is in perpetual arrears and this small Khandsari producer—I know it has come down in the last three years. It has substantially come down. I know that. That is why I do not want to quote the figure. But what was it some years ago? Every month in this House voices rang. What about the cane-growers? These sugar tycoons have taken finance—unsecured interest-free loans from different sources, from the grower, one from the wholesaler and from this source and that source. But it is these Khandsari people who are very much aggrieved. I would like the Minister to kindly look into their grievances. They say that their ex-

cise duty is very high. It is a small-scale and cottage industry. I am not a spokesman of the Khandsari industry. I am saying that this has been brought to my notice and it is my duty to place it before this House. It has been put forward that Khandsari has more or less worked as a sort of price-checker or price-reducer for sugar. If that is so, why are you not examining their case and see whether the present rate of excise duty is good for them? I do not say that I know everything about the Khandsari industry. In the new sugar policy, there is a price rise, but what about the cane price? This has remained the same. For how many years? We would like to know that. Cane price in 1974-75 was 8.5 rupees a quintal. What is the price today? It is the same. Between 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 what is the rise in the cost of living index? Who voted you to power? We come to big cities and we forget the poor village agriculturists. Today, after the price rise of 200 per cent, the cane price has remained the same. Why? Because, sugar-producers can't be disturbed. I know how your recovery figures are manipulated. Through manipulation of figures the sugar tycoons get 25 per cent black money, which is generated in this process. They result in inflation of cost of production, evasion of excise duty, evasion of income-tax, deprive the labour of its due, deprive the grower of his due, and freeze the consumer. I tried to compile a chart of sugar prices but I could not do it as I was taken a State Guest during the emergency in 1975 and confined in a cell. Although we have the lowest per capita income we pay one of the highest prices for sugar in the world. There are countries where you can buy sugar at Rs. 1/50 per k.g. In one year, in 1974-75 alone, the sugar tycoons here have earned Rs. 200 crores. They are hand in gloves with those who have ruled this country for the last 30 years. You can't remove them; they have a powerful lobby. I know how they work when agricultural commodity prices are fixed and when dalda prices are fixed. We know the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

result of the Economic Survey of 48 sugar companies out of the total of 235 in 1975-76. There were the borrowings from nationalised banks of Rs. 79.44 crores. The Financial Institutions accounted for Rs. 11.93 crores and the other public institutions Rs. 16.25 crores. Who owns the sugar industry. Is it not the people of India? Mrs. Indira Gandhi nominated a set of handpicked friends, sugar barons. I know all of them. I appeared before that Commission and even there substantial number of Members have said this. I quote:

"Nationalisation of the sugar factories other than the cooperative factories, operating in the private sector, is the only alternative for securing to the sugar industry an efficient and rational organisation. It will improve the working and performance of the sugar industry in general and solve the problem of sick sugar mills in particular. Keeping in view the socio-economic objectives which the industry must work towards and achieve, and recognising the urgency of fulfilling these aims and objectives, we recommend as follows:

(i) The entire private sector of the sugar industry other than the cooperative sugar factories, should be nationalised;

(ii) The marketing of sugar up to the level of wholesale trade should be completely nationalized;

(iii) Provision should be made for adequate representation of labour and canegrowers in the nationalised sector and in the co-operative sugar factories at all levels;

(iv) For formulating and educating policies in regard to the entire sugar industry (public sector and cooperative sector) and for the administration of the public sector of the sugar industry,

the following statutory bodies and organisations should be set up; etc.....etc."

They have given the fullest details. But the Government was purchased. They are completely in the hands of the sugar tycoons. We have seen how this Government behaves. Otherwise, after this highpowered Commission's Report, this sort of recording, still they have not lifted their little finger. Therefore, if you want really the welfare of agriculture—it seems to be your political will—growth of rural economy and the poor people, the consumers, then you have no other alternative but to nationalise the sugar industry. Already money is there. All that you need to-day is to take it over. They are fiddling with your money and getting honey out of it. On the contrary, if you are a believer of only making profit or allowing somebody to make profit, that your economic activity should be aimed at one thing only, that is making profit, then, of course, you will leave the men untouched.

That is the capitalist path of development. Whatever you may say on the floor of the House, you will not be able to solve any of your problems leave aside the problem of unemployment. You won't be able to solve any problem. You will go on having more and more deterioration in the economic conditions of the country. I do not want to say anything more than this. I demand that in view of what I have stated, the sugar industry must be totally nationalised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the questions be put. That will be better and helpful for the Minister. Mr. Bosu. Don't take much time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I shall just put questions. In the course of the reply on 28th November last it has been said by the hon. Minister that he is not in favour of nationalisation for the nationalisation sake.

This is what he said. But the question was specific as to whether any proposal was made by Government of Uttar Pradesh and what was the reaction of the Government thereto. May I know in this context what was the actual proposal of the U.P. Government in the matter of sugar industry in U.P. and what his decision is as the position obtains to-day? My sectioned about the Bhagwati Committee's Report. Has it put a blanket ban on the nationalisation of industry? If not, whether it is also not a fact that the majority of the Members of the Bhargava Committee have recommended the nationalisation also.

May I know in this context if he has not proposed to give a green signal to the nationalisation proposal? What measures does he propose to take in the matter of ensuring remunerative price to the growers of sugarcane, to modernise the sugar mills and revitalise the mills which had already fallen sick?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I think the discussion has been very ably done by Mr. Bosu. He has taken a lion's share and so we need not take more time.

The discussion is welcome because clarity and decisiveness from Government are needed on this issue. I am sorry to say that my friend's answer on that day both on the original question and also the subsequent answers to the supplementaries brought more complexity and confusion rather than clarity and decisiveness of the Government on this basic, fundamental and controversial issue. So, I hope this Half-an-Hour discussion will give him an opportunity to give a clearcut view of the Government on this point. Will you not take up the responsibility of a welfare State and socialise those sectors of the economy where socialisation and nationalisation is called for. I want you to approach this problem not as a matter of dogma but as a matter of practical reality. In this

context I would like to know whether the question of nationalisation is being dealt with on the basis of ideology or on the basis of reality of the situation and the needs of the industry and the social needs.

Further, Sir, will the hon'ble Minister not agree that there is exploitation by sugar magnates and they are pressuring in all kinds of ways. Whether the present Government with all its tall talk of Gandhian ideology will go the same way as the previous Government and will only talk about the poor but go by the richman's lobby.

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Then, Sir, the Minister talked about sick mills and said, "We will take care of the sick mills". But, how? He did not elaborate on that point. Will he take care of them by verbal sympathy or he will take some concrete steps. If he proposes to take some concrete steps then what are those concrete steps. The Minister also said, "If the mills are too sick, I will allow them to die." But my plea is why do you allow them to become too sick? I do not think that is a solution to the problem. Government can not be insensitive to the whole thing by saying that they are sick. Who made them sick? What is the responsibility of the Government?

I do not want to refer to khandsari but I am very sorry to say that on the one hand the industry of khandsari—which is a rural based industry—is being burdened by excise duty whereas concession is being given to sugar magnates.

Lastly, Sir, the Minister referred to the divergent views of the members of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission. The members are holding divergent views on nationalisation. I want to know whether these views held by the members of this Commission are held on the basis of their study of the actual realities or on the basis of their pre-conceived

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

notions about nationalisation. I do not believe a person aware of the hard realities of the case—in spite of his known ideologies—will say 'no nationalisation.' Because, I believe in no nationalisation. Let him tell us clearly whether the views which are divergent are based on facts and realities and studies or they are merely based on likes and dislikes and prejudices against nationalisation or socialisation as such.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I missed one point. I wanted to point out one statement showing the per capita consumption of sugar in selected countries; it was compiled recently some months ago. Whereas it is 50.8 kg. in America, 41.2 in Mexico, 24.8 in Ceylon and 16.6 in Philippines, in India it is only 6.9 kg per annum.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): My difficulty is that my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has very fixed and rigid idea and is not open to conviction. The ideas which he imbibed in his younger days are still lingering with him. I will not make even an attempt to convince him because he is determined not to be convinced.

As regards nationalisation, we made our stand very clear. In fact the Prime Minister also intervened and he said that we do not believe in nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation. We have also stated that whenever and wherever required we will not hesitate to take over any industry but we will not take any industry for the sake of ideology as Mr. Bosu would like us to do. That point was made very clear on that day. Shri Mavalankar is asking about the question of socialisation. He should be aware that we are progressively encouraging the establishment of co-operative sugar factories, so much so that more than fifty per cent of the

total sugar production in the country is in the cooperative sector and we propose to encourage it further. Of course there is some mismanagement even in cooperative factories but on the whole this kind of ownership is more desirable than otherwise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is the political outlook.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As I said, your political outlook cannot change. We do not have any fixed ideas; we keep on changing our opinion with experience. All over the world it has already been proved that nationalisation does not always lead to social good. Still my friends in India will not change their view.

Many questions have been asked about the U.P. Government. The U.P. government wrote to the Union government several times, not once. Only once they wrote to the Janata Government after it was established here. Earlier they were writing to their own government; they had passed a resolution. They had ample time to implement that resolution. Perhaps they never intended to implement it. But they wanted to take advantage of it and hold out a threat to the sugar magnates, perhaps. We cannot say what passed between the U.P. government and the Union government. As far as this government is concerned, we received only one communication and that was in April 1977 perhaps. But before we could reply the Government in U.P. also was removed from office. The next government did not write to us; they did not press for it and they are not insisting that they be nationalised. We will not say 'no' to any proposal coming from any State Government which wants to nationalise it. We will not stand in the way. If the State Government want to nationalise it, let them do it. There is no difficulty. The State Governments are as well empowered to take over sugar factories as Union Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But you control all the resources.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: So far as excise duty is concerned, I have rightly explained it but perhaps people do not want to be convinced. About sugar industry, taking past figures into consideration is not going to help us today. The situation is entirely different now. Only three years ago, sugar was selling in the international market at £ 700 a tonne. Now it is slightly higher than £ 100 a ton. Perhaps there is no commodity the price of which has gone down so steeply. Sugar industry did make profit in those days. Even the Government of India earned a lot of foreign exchange, but that situation has entirely changed. In fact, during 1976-77, the sugar industry has suffered a loss. This is not my view. The Government has established the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. It is according to their figures that I say that the sugar industry has lost money during 1976-77. They were losing and it was only to prevent further losses that the excise rebate was allowed. According to BICP, the cost of production of sugar per quintal was is Rs. 215.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So far as BICP is concerned, many of them are on the pay roll of the sugar magnates and other industrial magnates.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I can assure you even the managers of your nationalised industries will also be on their pay roll. There is no less corruption in nationalised industries. If there is corruption, it is all-pervading, in all walks of life. I am not here to defend or give explanation for the past sins. I am going to explain the present situation. The per quintal cost of production has been estimated at Rs. 215. 65 per cent of the sugar produced was taken at an average price of Rs. 168 per quintal. In order that the industry could make up its cost of production, it should have realised Rs. 303 per quintal on

the 35 per cent remaining sugar. It has failed to do so. It has realised only Rs. 280 per quintal. It is to make up this gap that the excise duty relief has been given. In fact the excise reduction was only partly made to bring down the prices; it was made mostly to cover this kind of loss. If that had not been done, sugar factories would not start. You must have received complaints that this year, the sugar factories started functioning late. This was one of the reasons. They were adamant that at the price that they were getting, they could not start production.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That was the black-mailing tactic that they always adopt.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is very easy to say this; but the factories will not work. It is the interests of the cane-growers which will suffer. We had 4 options before us, viz., raising the price of the levy sugar; allowing the price in the open market to rise; lowering the price of sugar cane; and lastly, to reduce excise duty. We did not touch the consumers and cane-growers, but only reduced excise duty. (Interruptions) Mr. Chitta Basu, I have already replied to the first part of your question, viz., whether any proposal has been received from U.P. Regarding the second part, viz., remunerative price, the mere fact that the area under sugar-cane is increasing is evidence enough that farmers are satisfied. (Interruptions) Otherwise there would be a lesser area.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is the per capita consumption one of the lowest in the world? (Interruptions)

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The increase in the area only shows that it is more profitable than producing other alternative crops. Some Members want us to take over these mills. I will give you a description of some of these mills. Out of the 30

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mills in Bihar, 29 are more than 30 years old. If they know this fact, why do some Members advise us to take over this junk and invest money in them?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I know that they are old, and that they were established 30 years back. But how do you propose to modernize them?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You take them over at book value.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: In 1977, 66 mills are more than 25 years of age; and it is estimated that a good working life of a factory is only 25 years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't believe that.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: What about rehabilitation? We have a programme of rehabilitation. Finances are being provided to those who want to modernise their factories. They are provided with money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You give money at a lower rate of interest, repayable in 35 years.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: If you are interested, and can show results, I can recommend 1 or 2 factories. Some factories were taken over by the U.P. Government. Now they have suffered so much losses, they do not know what to do. I throw a challenge to him. Let him take over some mills and run them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you cannot govern some sugar mills, how can you govern the country?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We do not want to invest our money in these mills. New mills are coming up. There is no dearth of mills. We can increase their capacity. Some

of them will die and some of them will be rehabilitated. I cannot understand why every single mill must be kept alive. If some mills die, some other mills will come in their place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But a modern mill is not labour-intensive.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: So long as the capacity of sugar production in this country is increasing, so long as co-operativisation is proceeding in a satisfactory way, I do not see any wisdom in the investment of scarce resources by the Government in this kind of industry... (Interruptions) Fortunately, there are public sector factories and also co-operative factories. We can compare the performance. There is no difference between one or the other. Their performance is about the same. In fact, if anything, the performance of the public sector industries is worse.

A point has been raised about consumption of sugar. Perhaps, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not aware that only 35 per cent of our sugarcane goes into production of vacuum pan sugar; 65 per cent goes into the manufacture of *gur* and *khandsari*. If account is taken of all the sweetening agents, it would be found that the *per capita* consumption of sweetening agents in our country is not less than that of the average of the world. I am not talking of rich countries like America, France or Germany, but the average of the world, which is 20 point something kilogram *per capita per annum*, and ours is a little higher, not less than that. So, there is the satisfaction that in spite of our poverty, our consumption of sweetening agents is not less than the world average.

About the *khandsari* I will again say these large factories were unable to recover their cost of production. That is why some kind of transfusion has been given to them in the form of excise relief. But *khandsari* units

are able to recover their cost of production. Asking for a reduction in excise duty by *khandsari* only because there has been a reduction in the other industry is like a situation where in a family, if a member falls sick and he is provided some tonic, the rest of the members of the family claiming that they should also be provided with tonic. So long as the *khandsaris* are getting a price higher than the cost of production of *khand-sari*, they do not need any tonic. But the day the prices fall in the open market and they are unable to realise their cost of production, I have assured them and I assure the House now that we will certainly take care of them and we will not allow them to die.

I may also state that we have retained the dual pricing system simply because we thought that perhaps under the decontrol there would not be a kind of protection that is required for the *khandsari* and the *khand-sari* industry would die a natural death. It was to save that industry that we have retained the dual pricing system. Otherwise, there is no merit in that system at all.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 19, 1977/Agrahayana 28, 1899 (Saka).